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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876. NO. 19.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

MONTENEGRO OPPOSED TO PEACE—TCHERNAYEFF REFUSES TO RESIGN—THE PORTE TO REPLY TO THE POWERS ON SUNDAY.

LONDON, September 29.—A special from Cattora says: The reports comes from authentic sources that the Montenegrins are unwilling to conclude peace without extensive concessions of territory by Turkey.

A Vienna telegram states that the Russian Consul at Belgrade has intimated to Tchernayeff that his resignation would prevent complications, and it is reported Tchernayeff has refused to resign.

A dispatch from Livadia says the Russian Minister of War is in Caucasus, inspecting the fortifications finished and in process of construction. He is also investigating the truth of the complaints made against the Turks of violating the frontier.

A telegram from Belgrade says M. Ristics, Minister of War, has returned from the army. He and General Tchernayeff were unable to agree.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte will reply to the proposal of the Powers on Sunday.

RUSSIA'S OPINION—WAR INEVITABLE—SERVIANS WANT MILAN AS KING—SUWAROFF'S MISSION TO VIENNA—NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE SATISFACTORY—THE SITUATION FRIGHTFUL—THE CZAR AVERSE TO WAR—NO DOUBT AS TO AUSTRIA'S POSITION—A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

LONDON, September 29.—The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs: There has been no change here to-day, although the excitement is not as great as it was. It is believed by the Russians that the conditions of peace proposed by the Powers will be rejected by the Porte. If they are, the continuance of the war is certain. It would be madness for Turkey to reject the advice tendered her. The Russians and Servians are hardy races, and can endure a winter campaign well but the Turks cannot. The Servian Government will maintain silence on the question of making Prince Milan King, but the advocates of Servian royalty, who are in a vast majority, declare the proclamation must be made with all due solemnity in Belgrade. In such case some consuls would probably be instructed by their Governments to retire from Belgrade.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, commenting on General Suwaroff's mission to Vienna, says: This is the same envoy the Czar sent last autumn on a mission to Belgrade to dissuade the Servians from going to war. Although the duty was unpalatable, the General then conducted his mission so well that he became the most popular person in Belgrade. If, therefore, the Czar feels prompted to act directly in the affairs of Servia, and thus place himself in a position antagonistic to the interests of Austria, his present envoy is the proper person to communicate his views to the Austrian Emperor, between whom and the Czar strong personal sympathy exists. This personal communication has political importance, irrespective of the contents of the letter of which the envoy is bearer.

The news from Constantinople is satisfactory. The Porte is inclined to accept the peace conditions, but seeks a form more compatible with its dignity. Only a prompt acceptance, of the conditions as they stand can prevent further complications. The position appears very precarious, and the Porte has been made fully aware of the fact.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: The Czar is described as averse to war, but he has permitted warlike addresses to be made. There is left no doubt of its position. The attempt to establish a purely Sclavonic policy and a Sclavonic press in and out of Austria, reminds the Vienna Government that Russia is ready for war.

In recent encounters the Servians have displayed the royal insignia. Another has a letter addressed Milan King. The Russian General Novoseloff has assumed command of the army of the Iber.

A dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News* says: A great battle is imminent. General Tchernayeff has been requested to come to Belgrade by the Russian Consul, and has refused, because he intended to make an attack on the Turkish lines.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Belgrade reports that Servia has expressed officially to Servia her surprise at the course adopted in the face of the fact that Servia first sought England's good offices. It is represented that the Russian party do not object to a long armistice.

Spain.

ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL JUNTAS—EXECUTION OF A CARLIST.

BILBAO, September 28.—The local Juntas have been constituted and have commenced their labors. The leading men in the province counsel calm deliberation and absolutely unyielding attitude upon the question of the *fueros*.

One of the persons recently arrested near San Sebastian for participating in the Carlist war has been sentenced to death by the military tribunal on criminal charges.

SAILING OF TILDEN'S RIGHT BOWER.

VIGO, September 28.—The departure of the United States frigate Franklin was delayed on account of the death of a sailor, injured in a recent gale. The Franklin sailed at noon to-day with Tweed on board. Hunt, with Sands, sailed to-day for Southampton.

Great Britain.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE ESCAPE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 28.—The sentinels at Chatham prison have been strengthened to prevent any surprise. The Fenian convicts are carefully watched, and are not allowed to mix with the other prisoners. Their actual place of confinement is known only to a few wardens.

DEATH OF A SCULPTOR.

LONDON, September 28.—The Hanoverian Provincial Diet have unanimously adopted a resolution requesting Russia to remove the sequestration placed on the property of the ex-King.

George Ernest Bandel, the German sculptor, died at Donanworth, Bavaria, to day.

EARL DERBY ON RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.

LONDON, September 28.—A deputation representing the Protestant Missionary and Bible Societies had an interview with Earl Derby to-day in relation to the intolerant regulations of the Spanish Government. Earl Derby, after pointing out the difficulties in which the Spanish Government is placed by the strength of the clerical party and the vagueness of the wording of the article of the Constitution relative to religious tolerance, said: Nothing in the articles, however, justifies the closing of Protestant schools, and I don't think the Government will so interpret it. Probably many cases of hardship are due to the over zeal of subordinate officials. I think with regard to the acts of intolerance, which are clearly not sanctioned by the toleration clause of the Constitution, that when the Cortes have formally proclaimed freedom of worship subject to certain limitations, there can be no question that we have a right to interfere if their promise is violated; but a more difficult case is when the question at issue is the proper construction of the law. I personally have no doubt that it is an exceedingly forced and strained construction of the law to prohibit, as an external manifestation, singing in church or worshipping with the door open so that passers by may look in. I think we have a right to claim that the law should not be construed unfavorably to the rights of foreigners in Spain, because they undoubtedly have been encouraged to settle there upon the understanding that they should be free from this kind of annoyance. I suggest that where those affected think it worth while to remonstrate, they should send me their complaint, and inquiry shall be made.

France.

MOVEMENTS OF DON CARLOS.

PARIS, September 28.—It is stated that Don Carlos has informed the French Government that he would not re-enter Spain at the cost of another civil war, and he will quit Paris for Belgium or Switzerland in a few weeks.

Austria.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SUWAROFF AND THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, September 28.—Suwaroff, the aide-de-camp, has arrived, and has had an interview with the Emperor Francis

PHILADELPHIA.

The Boss Day of Them All.

257,286 Pennsylvanians Turn Out to See the Great Show.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Pennsylvania may claim the boss day, not only of the Centennial Exhibition, but of any pre existing affair of the kind, taking for a basis 173,069 in one day at Vienna. Before to-day closes it is claimed, by those who ought to know, that the attendance here will approximate 200,000. The crowd is something phenomenal, filling to overflowing even the immense interior of the largest buildings. The Art Gallery is packed, and Machinery Hall so crowded as to be almost impassible. Business in the city is generally suspended. All the firms and factories send their clerks and employees here. The Baldwin Locomotive Works alone sent 1,200 men, giving each a day's wages and an admission ticket. The weather is perfect, and this has fine effect in bringing out the overwhelming crowd.

The programme already published is being acted out, and to-night the display of fireworks will swell the throngs.

Yesterday's admissions numbered 90,000. Cash receipts are $45,677. To-day's, up to one P. M., show paid admissions amounting to 167,000 with two gates to hear from. The school children will amount to 10,000 more. No accident of any kind has taken place, and each visitor seems full of enjoyment and satisfaction.

In the evening there was a grand illumination of the Centennial grounds by means of magnesium lights and colored fires, and a grand display of fireworks on George's Hill, an eminence north west of the Exhibition. Fifty cent admissions to-day, 217,678; twenty-five cent admissions (children), 33,785; to the live stock show, 8,823; total cash admissions, 257,286.

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, Only, Awarded Double Honors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, }
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1876. }

The Wheeler & Wilson is the only company awarded the double and highest honor of two medals and two diplomas for superiority of sewing machines. All statements to the contrary are incorrect. See judges' report.

CONNELLSVILLE.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., September 28, 1876.

John Ward, an alleged counterfeiter, was arrested here to-night by Detective Thomas M. Lee. Three United States five-dollar notes were found in his possession. He had been "shoving the queer" about Port Perry and McKeesport. He goes to Pittsburgh to morrow.

NEW YORK.

UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO WILLIAM H. SEWARD—SALE OF COAL—CLOSE OF BOOK FAIR.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The bronze statue of William H. Seward, Secretary of State during the administration of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, recently placed in Madison square, was unveiled and presented to the city yesterday afternoon. The oration was delivered by Wm. M. Evarts. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, made the address of presentation in his behalf of the contributors to the fund for the statue, and Mayor Wickham accepted the gift for the city. There was a large number of people in attendance, and much interest was manifested.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company sold, at noon to-day, 5,000 tons of Lackawanna coal, delivered at Rondout or this city. There was a large attendance and bidding spirited. Prices show a liberal advance over previous auctions. Below they are: Steamer, 5,000 tons, $3 12½@3 15; grate, 30,000 tons, $3 17@3 25; egg, 20,000 tons, $3 27½@3 30; stove, 45,000 tons, $4 0@4 10.

The announcement that the fair of the American Book Trade Association would close to-day, had the effect to increase the attendance at the sales rooms of George A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall. The number of Western and Southern buyers is unprecedented. If the sales to-day may be taken as an indication, the sales for to-day will aggregate more than the combined sales for the previous days. The auction sale to-morrow will embrace an important clearance of books.

The steamship England arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing the disabled steamer Germain, now at St. Johns.

The England reports on September 19th, latitude forty-eight degrees twenty-four minutes north, longitude thirty-seven degrees fifty-three minutes west, she sighted a schooner in distress, and bore up for her. She proved to be the schooner Middlesex, of Milwaukee, laden with coal from Quebec for Leith, water logged and the crew completely exhausted. The captain and crew, nine in number, wished to abandon her. We took them off and brought them to this port.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has passed its usual dividend, hence its notable decline in the stock market.

Arrived the steamship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

WASHINGTON.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28.—A rumor was in circulation to night that Attorney General Taft had resigned or was about to resign. This cannot be officially denied, as neither the President nor Judge Taft are in Washington; but there are reasonable grounds for asserting that the report has no foundation.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 26, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

H. McDonald, Allegheny—Furnace.
J. Reese, Pittsburgh—Utilizing old rails.
W. P. Uhlinger, Philadelphia—Millstone dresser.
J. O. Bentley, Philadelphia—Wash board.
J. F. Ferguson, Philadelphia—Lock hinges.
J. Foster, Philadelphia—Needle threader.
A. A. Pierce, Philadelphia—Carburetter.
H. J. Brinton, Westtown—Grain and Grass-seed Sowing Machine.
T. J. March, Limerick station—Cooking Range.
J. M. Reardon, McGraw—Oil well rod.
E. Taylor, Covington—Irrigators' apparatus.
G. Allen, Franklin—Treating petroleum.
L. J. Boyd, Coatesville—Plaiting machine.
J. Davis, Miamisburg—Fire arms.
A. Heresly, New Albany—Straw cutter.
E. P. Worrall, West Chester—Bee hives.
Design—H. P. Roberts, Tunkhannock—Clothes drier.
Trade Mark—R. E. Smith, Coatesville—Cigars.

OHIO.

M. Oliver, Dayton—Rocking chair.
W. A. Lawrence, McZena—Bolt cutter.
A. B. Seymour, Cincinnati—Horse shoe blank.
J. S. Elymyer, Cincinnati—Carpeting pan.
Rouse & Stoddard, Cincinnati—Hub band.
J. Gerrard, Cincinnati—Grain binder.
F. B. Turley, Sonora—Load binder.
T. B. Fasan, Van Wert—Gang plow.
S. S. Lapham, Cleveland—Manufacture of wash boards.
W. Aldrich, Dayton—Cultivator.
J. R. Higgins, Lima—Flue stopper.
C. F. Knight, Carrollton—Chimney.
C. W. Tarr, Plymouth—Lifting jack.
D. D. Williams, Portsmouth—Manufacture of horse shoes, two cases.

YELLOW FEVER.

QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED AT SHREVEPORT, LA.

SHREVEPORT, September 28.—At a meeting of business men and physicians held to-night, it was decided to quarantine the river against New Orleans. Shreveport is exceptionally healthy, and they wish to keep it so. The following telegrams passed in reference to the Shreveport quarantine:

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.

To the President of the Board of Health, Shreveport:

Our Board of Health report the fever diminishing and no new cases since the 25th. We have the steamer Down loaded to go this evening. Can we send her? Can you send doctors down the river to examine boats and pass them up if right? We will pay expenses.

JAMES A. AIKEN,
Red River Transportation Company.

SHREVEPORT, September 28.

James A. Aiken, New Orleans:

The Board of Health has established quarantine against New Orleans. I have used every effort to get permission for the steamer Down to come, but have failed.

[Signed] J. L. JORDAN.

SAVANNAH, September 28.—Interments to-day, seventeen of which thirteen were from yellow fever. Charles F. Fowler, managing agent of the Savannah Theater, died to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The remains of General Braxton Bragg left Galveston by steamship yesterday for Mobile, where, in compliance with the wishes of relatives, they will be buried.

John Day, a life convict, was shot and killed yesterday, while attempting to escape from the penitentiary brickyard at Little Rock, Ark.

POLITICAL.

Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, September 28.—The Republicans of the First Congressional district this afternoon nominated Wm. Aldrich for Congress.

CHICAGO, September 28.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional district here to-night nominated Lorenz Brentano for Congress. William Aldrich, who was nominated by the Republicans of the First district this afternoon, is a prominent business man, and was one of the leaders in the reform movement last spring, which worked a revolution in the city government.

West Virginia.

BOTH PARTIES HAVE RALLIES IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, September 28.—There was a grand parade of both parties here to-night, one thousand torches in each. The Republicans were addressed by General Sickles, of New York, and the Democrats by Hon. Ben Wilson and J. H. Good, of this district.

Nebraska.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, September 28.—In the Republican State Convention, A. O. Abbott, of Hall county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Bruno Tzschuck, of Sarpy county, present Secretary of State, was renominated for that position; J. B. Weston, of Gage county, was nominated for Auditor of State; J. C. McBride, of Colfax county, was also renominated for State Treasurer. All the State officers were nominated by acclamation. Prof. S. R. Thompson, of Pawnee county, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Now balloting for Attorney General.

Kentucky.

NOMINATION IN FIRST DISTRICT.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—Hon. A. R. Boone has been unanimously renominated by the Democrats to represent the First district of Kentucky in Congress.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., September 28, 1876.

John M. Greer, Esq., of Butler, is nominated for Senator in this (Butler and Armstrong) district, by the Republican conference.

The chairmen of the two political committees in Erie county have arranged with each other to make a joint canvass on the stump.

The following is the Democratic ticket of McKean county: Congress, C. L. Mediary; Senate, James Mosier; Assembly, W. J. Davis; Associate Judges, Philo Ackley and W. S. Brownell.

FRANKLIN, September 27.—The Republican conferees of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district met again to-day at this place and balloted all day without making a nomination, and seem as far from an agreement as ever.

The conferees of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Blair and Cambria, will meet at Cresson, on next Monday, to select the Republican candidate for the State Senate. Hon. John Linton, of Ebensburg, will, it is thought, be the choice of the conferees.

The fellows in this country who shout for reform had a hard time of it on Saturday. The reformers who were beaten accused the successful reformers with having bribed delegates and falsified the tally. Rum was plenty, and dispensed at the expense of the candidates. Noble reformers! —*Allentown Chronicle.*

Dr. Acker, of the Norristown *Register*, pays his respects to Hon. John D. Stiles, lately a candidate for Congress in Lehigh county, in rather a peppery manner. After detailing some of Stiles' tricks in Montgomery county, Dr. Acker continues: "But in the Lehigh district, in favor of his own henchmen this time turned against him, and others of his tools had gone to the—, and John is knocked clean out of sight in his own town. Stiles deserves what he has gotten. Good bye, John!" This is enough to give the Hon. John a little "appetizing excitement."

A writer to the Allentown *News* from Catasauqua presents a rather doleful picture of the feeling left behind by the action of the late Democratic Convention of Lehigh county. He says: "Fraud and buying of delegates are openly charged; the final vote on Congress does not give satisfaction; Herring was imposed upon the convention, while yet in session, with defrauding him of the nomination, and the Legislative ticket is exceedingly unpopular." This is by no means a happy State of affairs for those who made the nominations in Lehigh county.

At a Greenback meeting held in Wheatland, recently, some questions relating to Mr. Sheakley's tariff views, and whether he would support Cooper or Tilden, were asked by some one in the audience, but no one seemed to know Mr. Sheakley's views. Quite an animated discussion arose on the subject, which, after giving a fair hearing on both sides, the Chairman ruled out of order. Mr. Sheakley would explain. If he can ride two horses going in opposite directions at the same time, the people would like to know how he performs the feat.—*Sharpsville Advertiser, Ind.*

The Congressional campaign in the Seventh district moves on smoothly enough. In both counties the Republicans are thoroughly united and concentrated in favor of their candidate, Dr. I. N. Evans. If the Democrats hoped at any time that there would be a defection in Montgomery county upon the Congressional question, they have sense enough to give it up now. Their own side of the contest has not been well enough managed to give them any chance of carrying what is really one of the first Republican districts in the State. Their mistake of nominating Mr. Boyd—who proved to be a second Seymour—was very poorly atoned for in the selection of Mr. Rambo. The latter is absolutely unknown in Bucks county, and certainly is not stronger than his party in Montgomery. Dr. Evans may therefore prepare to pack his trunk for Washington a year hence, without serious misgivings.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

General.

It appears that there are some Irishmen in Worcester, Massachusetts, who are doubtful of Mr. Adams' Fenian loyalty. An anti-Adams club has been formed, and party spirit runs high.

Some one said of Buchanan: "The miserable old demagogue—he was a bread poultice to draw the rebellion to a head." The people do not want to send another similar old fossilized old demagogue to repeat the process.

Wm. H. Hamilton, an Indiana editor, has taken the stump for Hayes and Wheeler. He has been an ultra Democrat for many years, and up to the time of the St. Louis nomination did good service for the party as a journalist.

We have lately had Wade Hampton and Ben Hill protesting their constant loyalty, and now Voorhees is on the same lay. He is boasting of the great love he has always had and manifested for Union soldiers. It is a time of strange discoveries.

Mr. Tilden is as innocent as the youth whose hands were found in another man's pocket. "Vy, so they are," said the youth, on being reminded of the circumstance. "Vell, in this cold weather one scarcely knows where one does put one's hands."—*Rochester Democrat.*

"Would you," thoughtfully asks the Boston *Post*, "after a hen had been sitting on the eggs until they had become rotten, effect a change for the better by putting a new hen on the rotten eggs?" No; and if the eggs were still pretty good, we don't see how it would improve matters to go and carefully deposit an old dead hen on them.—*Graphic.*

When we notice how perfectly contented the Democrats are with the Sinnott explanation of Governor Tilden's perjury, it should be borne in mind that they were just as well satisfied before any explanation was made, and will vote the "straight ticket," notwithstanding any damaging revelations that may be brought against their candidate in the future.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, one of Tilden's strongest organs, is more candid than some of its Democratic contemporaries. It says: "LET US BE FRANK. ON THE SURFACE THE REPUBLICAN CHANCES APPEAR TO BE BETTER THAN THEY DID A MONTH AGO, OR AT THE TIME OF THE NOMINATION OF HAYES."

Among the announcements for speakers at the Democratic rally in this city on the 5th of October is the name of General B. F. Partridge, of Michigan. General Partridge is a candidate on the Republican State ticket in Michigan for Commissioner of the State Land Office, and is a true Republican. The names of other gentlemen are no doubt used without authority.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

One Vataken, an assistant road master of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has dismissed a number of Republican workmen in the employ of the company because they assisted in raising a Hayes and Wheeler pole in Franklin county, Ohio. Mr. Vataken, it is stated, was arrested during the war for shooting at the American flag, and now is very naturally appears as an advocate of Tilden and "reform."—*Dayton Journal.*

"He [Tilden] did not tell the horse car conductor he had paid his fare, but he kept his hands on his pockets and looked unconcernedly at the conductor, as if he had, and the effect was the same. When the conductor detects such a passenger he generally wants to put him off the car. When the American people find him running as a reform candidate for the Presidency they are going to vote for the other man."—*New York Tribune.*

When Governor Tilden heard that Boss Tweed was captured, he ran up two flights of stairs, pulled the stairs up after him, locked his door on the inside, piled the sofa, bureau and bedstead and two chairs up against it, threw the key out of the window, and hacking into the closet, lay down behind the trunk and pulled a gum overcoat and a pair of hunting boots over himself, exclaiming: "Well, what difference does it make to me if he does come back? Let him come."—*Hawkeye.*

It now appears that while Governor Tilden was not able to sign a call for a Union meeting during the war, he did feel moved to write a long letter to the Secretary of War in favor of the prepared coffee manufactured by his brother, which preparation, writes Samuel, had "all the nourishing and stimulating properties of the coffee, with the addition of the nutritive element of the milk." The voice of Johnny Hook was heard in the darkest days of the Revolutionary war, crying "Beef! beef!"

This morning a Chinaman was talking with several gentlemen on the corridor of the City Hall, and said there was a great many Chinamen who would like to get naturalized. One of the gentlemen asked the Celestial which of the two political parties the Chinese would vote with. The Chinaman replied, "Lepublicans." A Democrat slyly asked, "Why should they vote for the Republicans and not for the Democrats?" The Chinaman replied with a broad grin on his face: "Democrats no good: Democrats and Hishman alle same. Democrats and Hishman alle same one man; alla no good for Chinaman."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Plainer talk than this from the Charleston *News* is not often heard: "We propose to say to the Republican voters: 'We shall, no matter what the inconvenience, employ those who are members of Democratic clubs and vote for Hampton, in preference to those who vote for Chamberlain and Elliott. We will give work to those who follow Hampton and go with us; and we will not give that work to those who, by their votes, seek to defeat, hurt and ruin us. They who vote with us are our friends, and we will take care of them.' Where a man's business and subsistence, in a Democratic community, is made to depend on the manner in which he votes, "reform" is, indeed, demanded.

GREAT FIRE IN KARNS CITY.

The Loss Estimated at Nearly $50,000—List of the Sufferers and Insurance.

KARNS CITY, PA., September 28.—At nine o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the second story of the Bacon House, west side of Main street. The alarm was given, and the Union Fire Company promptly appeared, but were unable to do anything. The water is supplied by the Union Pipe Company, and at this time the tank was empty, on account of repairs going on. Resort was made to the water tank, and five blocks from the fire. Connections were made and two streams were doing effective work upon the flames, which by this time had spread to Pettegrew & Stone's store on one side and Mead's billiard parlor on the other. The greatest excitement prevailed and people on both sides of the street began packing and removing their goods, expecting a general destruction of the business portion of the town, the opinion strengthening when the buildings on the opposite side of the street ignited.

The effective work of the Union Hose, assisted by the Citizens' Hose of Petrolia city, quickly extinguished the flames. The work of destruction continued in a northerly course from the scene until it reached the building of Samuel Gibbs, where it was brought under control. Here the fire destroyed lie in the district between the Star Iron Works and Sam. Gibbs' hat store. The losses are: Pettegrew, drug store, $6,500, insured for $2,000; Bacon & Mellon, $3,000, insured for $1,100; Rigney & Stone, $10,000, insured for $5,000; Mead's billiard parlor, $2,000, no insurance; Travers & Lesle, $20,000, no insurance; Brown's grocery, $800; European Hotel, $1,000: Miller's jewelry store, $200; West's drug store, $800.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The Shooting Near Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—In the shooting at Benning's station to-day, the Irish team scored 486 out of a possible 630; Scotch, 481; Canadian, 468; Australian, 447; Americans, 437 out of a possible 450, and the Americans 383 out of a possible 525. Team averages—Irish, 69⅔; Scotch, 59 1-5; Australian, 58⅔, and American, 54 5-7. Milner leads the Irish team in the two days' shooting, having scored 40 at 800 yards and 61 at 900 yards out of order. Mr. Creighton explains. If he can ride two horses going in opposite directions at the same time, the people would like to know how he performs the feat.—*Sharpsville Advertiser, Ind.*

The Congressional campaign in the Seventh district moves on smoothly enough. In both counties the Republicans are thoroughly united and concentrated in favor of their candidate, Dr. I. N. Evans. If the Democrats hoped at any time that there would be a defection in Montgomery county upon the Congressional question, they have sense enough to give it up now. Their own side of the contest has not been well enough managed to give them any chance of carrying what is really one of the first Republican districts in the State. Their mistake of nominating Mr. Boyd—who proved to be a second Seymour—was very poorly atoned for in the selection of Mr. Rambo. The latter is absolutely unknown in Bucks county, and certainly is not stronger than his party in Montgomery. Dr. Evans may therefore prepare to pack his trunk for Washington a year hence, without serious misgivings.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE CENTENNIAL TROTTING.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—The Centennial race for stallions of all ages that had never beaten 2:21, purse of $2,500, $1,200 to first, $650 to second, $460 to third, $250 to fourth, mile heats in harness.

Thorndale	1	1	1
Nil Desperandum	2	2	2
Robert Hilton	3	3	3

Time, 2:20¾, 2:21¼, 2:20¾.

National cup, value $1,000, for stallions of all ages, first trial heat.

Governor Sprague	1
Sam Purdy	2

Time, 2:21¾.

Goldsmith Maid will trot against her own time on Saturday.

FLEETWOOD RACES.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Fleetwood races summary:

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Judge Fullerton	2	2	2

Time, 2:21¾, 2:21¾, 2:21.

RACES AT THE DAYTON FAIR.

DAYTON, September 28.—Ten thousand persons were assembled to-day at the Southern Ohio Fair grounds. The weather was threatening and a slight rain fell. The track was good and the races excellent. The 2:30 race, for a prize of $400, was won by George Judd, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The 2:26, for a purse of $850, displayed good speed, and was won by Clifton Bay. The second heat was made in 2:24, beating her record by two seconds. The running races were unfinished and will be finished to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Southwest winds and falling barometer, veering suddenly to colder northwest, with rising barometer and partly cloudy weather.

The special Postal Railway Commission will be in session at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, to-day and to-morrow.

The corner stone of the Board of Trade building at Kansas City, Mo., was laid yesterday with Masonic ceremonies, by the Grand Lodge of the State.

The National Association of Pork Packers and Curers will meet in Indianapolis in annual convention on October 4th. In expectation of a large crowd, preparations are making for a grand banquet.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
September 28, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther	Rain'l in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	30.01	63	..	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.87	62	..	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.09	47	..	Fair.
Denver		58	..	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.91	57	..	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.05	48	..	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.20	49	.01	Clear.
Louisville	29.96	61	.02	Lt. rain.
Memphis	30.03	61	..	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.03	57	..	Fair.
Omaha	30.23	45	..	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.99	60	..	Cloudy.
Portland, Ore	29.99	72	..	Clear.
Salt Lake	30.09	68	..	Clear.
San Diego	29.96	65	..	Clear.
San Francisco	29.91	59	..	Fair.
Shreveport	30.14	65	..	Fair.
St. Louis	29.98	56	..	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg	30.11	63	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.12	62	.20	Hy. rain

THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY.

Competition Between Western and Eastern Pennsylvania in Iron Manufactures—Pittsburgh a Successful Rival of Eastern Manufacturers in their Own Markets—What the Iron Men of the East Have to Say About It—The Outlook for a Revival—Wages and Prices—Continued Ascendency of the Republican Party Necessary to the Favorable Prospect of Better Times.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

READING, PA., September 25, 1876.

In the midst of the growing interest of the people in the political campaign now beginning in earnest, there is a contest going on in this part of the Commonwealth which promises a spirited competition and results which may ultimately tend to a diversion of a share of the iron manufacture from Western to Eastern Pennsylvania. The iron men of the Schuylkill Valley have been loud in their complaints of the successful rivalry in rolled iron of Pittsburgh and the contiguous manufacturing districts. Within the past few years they have found themselves outstripped in the markets of Philadelphia and the Atlantic seaboard. They claim that in the natural order of things Pittsburgh should be the iron manufacturing center of the great basin west of the Alleghanies, while the numerous and extensive establishments in the valleys of the Schuylkill, the Lehigh and the Susquehanna, should supply the demands of the region east of the Alleghenies. This view, it will be understood, has no specific reference, but is simply stated by the prominent iron men in the East as the general theory which should govern the trade of these two sections. It would be natural to suppose that the Eastern manufacturers, with the raw materials so conveniently at hand and with every facility for its transportation to the place of manufacture and the product to the point of distribution and sale, would not make much a complaint; but, as stated, they are daily finding themselves undersold in their own markets. This subject is one of deep concern, especially to the manufacturers of the Schuylkill Valley. In this valley alone there are over fifty furnaces, of which number not more than fifteen are now in blast, and fully as many more establishments for rolling iron. There is no more favorable prospect ahead, however, judging from the views expressed by the leading iron men. The collapse of the coal combination and the adjustment of prices on the laws of supply and demand instead of combination rates, has already encouraged many to think of resuming operations. It is at this stage that the competition of Pittsburgh becomes a question of grave importance, and the Schuylkill Valley manufacturers are puzzling their brains not a little to find a way out of the dilemma. They lay the blame mainly upon the Reading Railroad Company in holding to a policy in the matter of freights as they think inimical to the interests of the vast manufacturing industries of the section traversed by their road, while the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are liberal and are ready to join hands with the industrial communities and establishments along their great highway, not only encouraging the development of existing works, but fostering new enterprises and afford all a prompt and economical intercourse with the markets whether they be the terminal or intermediate points. It is declared by the Schuylkill Valley men that the Pennsylvania Company charges from $2 to $5 per ton more from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, while the Reading Company charges $1 80 to $2 00 from Reading to Philadelphia, a distance of fifty-eight miles, for the same articles. The manufacturers further say that they do not ask a proportionate reduction, but that about seven cents cut on coal and freights would enable them to keep Western iron out of the Eastern market. On other points, such as the wages paid to labor, Philadelphia to Pittsburgh are stated to be twenty-two cents per 100 pounds, against eighteen cents from Reading to Pittsburgh.

The iron men of the Schuylkill Valley and in fact Pittsburgh may come into the same category on this point; are also manifesting some anxiety as to the ultimate effects of the political campaign in the Keystone state since the collapse of the coal combination. It is believed that the vigorous rivalry of the Democrats, of the three regions, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming may give the Hudson River establishments advantages which may bring them into serious and successful participation in the iron supply. Under the new order of things, New York begomes the point of distribution for both Lehigh and Wyoming regions. With their enlarged facilities and rival interest there is now a possibility of an extremely favorable showing for coal. The Schuylkill Valley manufacturers do not favor the practice of the Reading road of issuing Sunday circulars, but claim the privilege. They think that the subject is not one to be adjusted by arbitrary rules, that it should be left open, that trade should take its course, and that it would settle itself amicably and hasten relief. The principal objections stated against the circular system is that a private operator offers his coal, and will be asked for bids, and sends "Circular prices." No matter how able and willing to sell below those figures, he fears to displease the railroad company upon which he runs, rely for transportation to the market. The manufacturers say that they are also in the same predicament and that if no advantage in price is gained by dealing with the private operators they would rather go to the Reading Company.

Mr. Gowen, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, is not insensible to the views of the manufacturers along the line of his road, and it is possible that some arrangement in the matter of freights may be made which will harmonize the apparently conflicting interests of the railroad and the manufacturers. It is appreciated by both sides that some concessions are demanded in order to bring about a revival of the active operations of the numerous now idle industrial establishments in this valley. The prospects of an early and in fact immediate revival of business in some branches, are quite flattering and await only the settlement of questions incident to transportation of materials and products rather than of demand.

At this city, the inland metropolis of the Schuylkill Valley, the center of a rich agricultural, mining and manufacturing region, the general run of business has assumed a decidedly healthier tone, and the recuperation of the energies of the manufacturing establishments is noticeable. The Keystone Furnace of the Bushongs is working up to its full capacity of 250 tons per week, with orders ahead amounting to upward of 2,000 tons. They are manufacturing a superior quality of iron which has superseded in many of the establishments of New York and New England the imported No. 1 Scotch pig. The Henry Clay

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

"COFFEE-POT" WALLACE supports coffee grounds TILDEN.

TILDEN'S grounds of patriotism during the war were coffee grounds.

THE Greenback party is backed by Democratic campaign funds. "Reform is neces sary."

TILDEN'S devotion to his country during the rebellion leavened his whole being—in the shape of pushing yeast contracts with the Government for his brother.

WHILE the party of slavery is kept alive, the party of anti-slavery must be maintained; while the party of disunion still crawls abroad, the party of the Union cannot disband.

AND now it appears that Judge SINNOTT was not TILDEN'S financial manager during the years he speaks of, and that his knowledge of such transactions has been only but recently acquired. An explanation from the hired explainer is now in order.

THE half million dollars of Russian gold recently reported as on the way to this country has arrived and gone into the United States assay office. The money comes out of the recent Mennonite emigration, who have purchased lands for settlement in the West.

A DECISION of general importance has just been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that hardened or vulcanized rubber for use in the manufacture of telegraph, electrical and surgical instruments, etc., is dutiable as India rubber at twenty-five per cent., notwithstanding the chemical ingredients used in hardening.

THE exciting political campaign seems to have had little or no effect as yet upon trade. A sure indication that business is reviving lies in the fact that money is worth more at the Eastern banks than it was a month ago, the legitimate use for it having increased. In a few weeks the demand for money will be still heavier, on account of currency needed to move the crops, and, therefore, the rates for money will be firmer. A singular fact in connection with the raw cotton consumption during the year ending August 31st is that the home consumption has been higher than ever before attained, and this in the midst of extreme depression of trade. The New England cotton and woolen mills are now generally in operation, prices having attained a satisfactory basis.

IT WAS a subject of general remark that Pittsburgh manufacturers did not make as full a display at the Centennial as they might have done, and as the variety and excellence of their products warranted. However this may be—and we are free to say they might have done better—it is very gratifying to note that they have been highly successful in carrying off competitive honors. Upon various products of iron, steel, glass, copper, leather, agricultural implements, petroleum, coke, etc., together with a number of special articles, our exhibitors have drawn medals and diplomas; and in the very large list of awards published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh makes a very creditable showing. There are four thousand awards already made, which have not yet been approved by the Commission, and some of these will doubtless fall to the lot of Pittsburgh exhibitors.

THE Chicago *Times* prints a cock and bull story to the effect that one FROST, a Missouri Democratic candidate for Congress, and a son of the rebel General FROST who commanded the Missouri State troops at the outbreak of the war, and was captured at Camp Jackson by Generals BLAIR and LYON at the head of the home guards, on the ground that FROST intended to take the troops into the Confederate service, has a letter from President GRANT offering his sword to the rebels just before the firing on Sumter. We venture, as the erudite JOHN KELLY would say, to brandish the statement as a tile made out of whole cloth. Were any such letter in existence it would have been unearthed long ago. GRANT is by no means our beau ideal of a Chief Magistrate, but we do not believe there was ever a drop of treasonable blood in his veins.

THE nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats is a very bitter pill for the party. It seems impossible to get up the slightest enthusiasm over it. ADAMS does not recognize the party at all in his letter of acceptance, and he is evidently ashamed of the company he has got into; but, out of respect to Governor TILDEN, he has yielded to the action of the Hunkers and rebel sympathizers. The Democrats of the State have a happy faculty of making the mistake of going into the opposing party for Gubernatorial candidates, and after sticking to MARCUS NORTON twenty years, they nominated CALEB CUSHING, when he was in the Mexican war. Since have followed General DEVENS, Hon. HENRY W. PAINE, General GOUCH, THEODORE H. SWEETSER, FRANK BIRD, and finally CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and all receiving their nominations from the Democrats the first year they left the Whigs or Republicans; but in all their trials they have gained nothing. The Massachusetts Democracy is the real old Bourbon kind of Democracy.

THE following circular is being extensively distributed through the mail, especially in the Western States, the object being to catch men and money for the Free Trade League:

The Free Trade League believes that a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" cannot place the interests of any class above those of the people. It believes that protection shackles labor and cripples capital, is always hurtful to the country, and is finally fatal to the industries it assumes to protect. It believes that free trade will bring cheap implements to the farmer; cheap material to the manufacturer; cheap fares and cheap freights to the producer; shelter; safety and profit for both labor and capital; greater comfort, happiness and prosperity to everybody.

The avowed object of this organization is to cheapen prices, and to accomplish this end laborers are invited to contribute of their earnings to enable free trade to bring about a reduction of wages. Farmers are asked to contribute so that the prices of agricultural products may be reduced. Manufacturers are asked to co-operate so as to reduce the prices of all manufactured articles. True, these forms of invitation are not exactly adopted; but in their stead the case is more candidly but more shrewdly put. The manufacturer is solicited to help the Free Trade League compel the farmer to produce wool and other materials for a lower price. The farmer is asked for his influence and money to enable the Free Trade League to bring about a reduction of the price of manufactured articles and of labor. The laborer is urged to contribute to the league, so that he may purchase food and clothing at low prices. Each class is to support the Free Trade League, that it may work in hostility to all other classes by diminishing remuneration for industry. The plain logic of the doctrine is that protection is the opposition of all trades, tending to increase wages, and all kinds of remuneration, and so to insure industrial and business activity and public prosperity. Thus unwittingly has the Free Trade League published the disastrous results its success will insure. Every man who wishes to work for smaller wages, or to receive lower prices for his products and fabrics, should hasten to join this league, which he can do practically by voting for the candidates of the free trade Democratic party.

THE American Association for the Cure of Inebriates commenced its seventh annual session, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. Dr. CROTHERS, the Secretary, read an interesting paper on "The Duration and Prognosis of Inebriety," in which, after defining the disorder, he stated the the average expectancy of life is ten years. In other words, although its origin and growth may extend over many years, the average of life is but ten years after the patient is beyond self-control. It is also asserted that inebriety is of less duration now than formerly, as inherited degenerations are more frequent, and bad living, extremes of life, unhealthy brain work, and other causes, lower vitality and lessen the resisting power of nature. The mortality from this cause equals that of the most fatal cases, but under proper treatment at asylums the recoveries may exceed those of any other cerebral or nervous disease. There are indications in every case from which future recovery, or death, may be predicted with comparative certainty. Every case has a natural progress from stage to stage, governed by causes, which may be recognized and understood, and it is believed that a further study of the disease will enable the physician to discriminate between hopeless and favorable cases, and thus render treatment more successful. Dr. BEARD also read a paper on the "Increase of Inebriety," and took the hopeful view that the evil is gradually diminishing. That drunkenness is on the decrease seems generally admitted; and, as culture extends, it is claimed that inebriety becomes less frequent. It is not asserted, by those who have spoken on the subject, that there is less drinking than formerly—that taverns are any less numerous, or that wholesale liquor houses are decreasing, for the fact is otherwise, especially in the great centers of population; but the point made is that drinkers are becoming more temperate in the use of stimulants, and that fewer of them become confirmed drunkards.

STEALING A TOMBSTONE!

It has long been a problem among casuists as to what constituted the heighth or rather depth of human meanness. Some have contended that stealing "coppers" placed upon the eyelids of the dead was an act that surpassed all else in diabolism and general cussedness. Others, while admitting the enormity of this offense, contend that ringing the front door bell of a dwelling, under certain circumstances of peculiar outrage and indignity to the occupant, far exceeded the other in actual atrocity and downright impudence and meanness. It has been reserved, however, for the editor of the *Post* to solve the problem, and to furnish to the world an instance of total depravity that far excels all else that has heretofore been conceived of, as capable of achievement by poor, fallen human nature. What must be thought, by the reflecting and judicious, of a man base and mean enough to steal a whole tombstone and then to appropriate to his own use the entire epitaph, after erasing the name of a deceased friend and substituting that of another party entirely. Such desecration and sepulchral forgery should receive the condign condemnation of every honest man. The fact that it is coolly done by the *Post*, in the interest of the Democratic party, and to promote the election of its candidate for Congress, Mr. HOPKINS, gilds the transaction with an added horror. The Burlington *Hawkeye*, published away off in distant Iowa, some days since printed the "epitaph" of Lieutenant HOBBS, a well-known Democratic local politician, which we clip from the *Evening Telegraph* of this city of Wednesday the 27th inst:

HIS EPITAPH.

(From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.)

"When I am gone," said Lieutenant Hobbs, huskily, to the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, "when I am gone—." "Goin' fur?" queried the Chairman. "When I am gone," continued the warrior, not noticing the interruption, "place this inscription above my voiceless head." And he handed him this: "Here Lies the Standard Bearer of the Party of Reform in an Irredeemable District. He fell, a Lingering Victim of Wrecked and Blasted Hopes, which was just his Blasted Luck. Mortal! Sit at this Little Mound and study wisdom: When you make up your mind to be a reformer, see first if you would not make a better Fool."

We forbear further comment upon the foregoing, as the parties are so clearly caught in *flagrante delicto*, with the stolen goods in their possession, and their guilt is also equally manifest as to the commission of the mortuary forgery.

It is not at all probable that the senior editor of the *Post* had anything to do with the matter. He is far too shrewd to be concerned in the perpetration of such a bungling affair. Some of the young men of the *Post's* staff have been out late of nights and clandestinely brought in the Democratic tombstone to the *Post* sanctum, and grievously wronged their deceased Iowa Democratic friend, Lieutenant HOBBS by then and there erasing his name and feloniously and with malice afore thought substituting that of Major EBERETT.

JUDGE CLIFFORD, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting at Portland, Maine, as Circuit Judge, the other day rendered a decision confirming the judgment obtained against Colonel NEAL DOW, of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment, in Louisiana, giving damages to a rebel planter against Dow personally for some sugar seized on his plantation by a foraging party from his regiment. They were out foraging and seized some sugar, and the man sued for it, and Dow said, "If you are a loyal man we will give you a receipt, and you will easily get your pay for it." This he refused to do. The sugar was used, and a large part of it was sent to the hospitals. The man sued, and got judgment in a Louisiana court. The United States Circuit Court at Portland confirmed that judgment, and ordered execution to issue for $1,756. It is rightly held that this decision has an important bearing on the Southern claims now before Congress for property destroyed in the rebellion. Senator BLAINE, in a late speech in Indiana, said this doctrine would enable the man that owned the field at Appomattox to collect ground-rent from GRANT for the occupancy of the field where he received LEE'S surrender, adding:

There has never been so menacing a cloud on this hemisphere, over a free people. More than that, this decision was warmly dissented from by Judge Clark, of New Hampshire. He was brought up in the true faith, but the Supreme Court overruled him in the person of Clifford. Clifford is an ingrained, hungry Democrat, doubled-dyed and twisted, dyed in the wool, and coarse wool at that. And in my judgment, he has carried that case for eight years, and never offered that decision until he, in his ignorance, believed, as in a Democratic triumph, there should be a Democratic dreamer here, will not that gentleman tell me why any solitary battalion or division of the army in the South cannot be sued for every article of trespass?

It is certain that the claim-agents are abroad all over the South. We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that the rebels of Missouri alone have already prepared claims for eight millions of dollars, and there is proof that Alabama is getting into position with her demand for ten times that amount. The people of the North may as well make up their minds that if TILDEN and HENDRICKS are elected, they will have to pay for all the damage inflicted upon the South by the Union troops in their efforts to keep the South loyal to the Government, and that, in addition to this, there will be hundreds of bogus claims impudently thrust in and passed upon favorably by the Democrats. If there are any people in this vicinity who desire to be taxed again to reimburse Southern rebels, after paying the legitimate expenses of the war, they will vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, HOPKINS, COCHRAN and "reform."

EVERY Republican voter in Ohio and Indiana, whatever the character of his calling, the pressure of business, or the attractions of Centennial pleasure, should make it his duty to be at the polls on election day. The result of the frequent ballots lately taken on trains on various railroads is almost always from two-thirds to three-fourths for HAYES, with from one-fourth to one-third for TILDEN, varying somewhat, of course. These figures are given as proving the strength of HAYES, and they certainly go to show that the traveling public is Republican by a large majority. They prove also that the Democrats do not travel nearly so much as the Republicans, and that therefore the former will be home on the 10th of October to cast their votes. There is danger that, unless special attention is called to this matter, the result may be a loss of a large number of votes to the Republican party. A large number of absentees will probably return home on the 10th, but numbers also will be absent, and the net result will be against the Republicans. Each man is apt to think his individual vote cannot affect the result, but unless those intending to visit the Centennial Exhibition postpone their trip until after the election, it is barely possible that Philadelphia may this year be the cause of Republican defeat in Ohio and Indiana, and certain to cost the party a considerable loss in votes. Not a Republican in those States can be spared from the post of duty on that day.

It is an encouraging fact that while all the foreign steamship lines centering in New York have suffered severely from the hard times, and in numerous instances have reduced their service, the number of their steamers, and the frequency of their trips—the only American line, at Philadelphia, has experienced a steady growth of traffic, and has been obliged to enlarge its facilities.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The exports of rye and oats have more than quadrupled, compared with last year.

It recently cost a New Jerseyman $800 to get a $49 verdict against a railroad company.

Senator Conkling is seriously ill with malarial fever, and the sight of one eye is threatened.

A New Haven girl renounced Christianity last week, and embraced Judaism and a Jewish husband.

The hogs in different parts of the West are being rapidly decimated by a sort of spinal meningitis.

Preaching in cranberry marshes to the assembled pickers is the latest form of religious missionary work.

Two clergymen, a Protestant and a Catholic, have died at the post of duty in Savannah. Heroes both.

Two San Francisco fools have been lawing the same number of years about three-eighths of an inch of ground.

A young lady of Indianapolis is the possessor of a canary which is an accomplished and enthusiastic ventriloquist.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been compelled to borrow from other companies all the cars they can get.

The differences between Beecher and Tilton now threaten to degenerate into a dispute between Moulton and Shearman.

The autumn woods never looked more beautiful than at present, when the foliage is just trembling between summer and fall tints.

General Newton's next task will be to clear the channel of the Passaic river of sand-bars and rocks between New York and Passaic.

The French Master in the Turkish Medical College says that "science cannot be taught in Turkish." Neither, it seems, can humanity.

The expenses of the public schools of New York for 1876 will be $3,988,352. That city could not well spend four millions for a better purpose.

Theodore Thomas is busily engaged in an effort to prepare for representation some of the most effective scenes and passages in Wagner's Trilogy.

The Gainsborough hat, which is now in vogue for young ladies, is an exact copy of that worn in the stolen picture of the Duchess of Devonshire.

"I would not live alway" Muhlenberg did not get that $20,000 gift. It is to be used to build and maintain homes for the poor at St. Johnland, Long Island.

This is the great cider year. Cider, put into chestnut barrels, well charred on the inside, if put into a cellar and kept corked tight, will keep sweet for two years.

Franklin county, New York, to which the friends of Beecher proposed to change the venue of the suit of Moulton against Beecher, is in the Adirondack wilderness.

The monument to Christopher Columbus, erected on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, will be unveiled on the 12th of October, the anniversary of the landing of Columbus.

The Fall River operatives are not content with the restoration of the ten per cent. reduction in wages, and are trying to get the restoration of a previous reduction of the same amount.

The commission authorized by Congress to select the site for the naval statute "Peace," have determined that it shall be erected just at the main entrance to the Capital grounds in Washington.

At the recent opening of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, at which Professor Huxley delivered the address, there was an entire absence of any form of prayer or recognition of the Deity in the exercises.

Owing to the fact that the naval authorities adopted the most stringent measures early in the season to guard against the yellow fever, there has not been a case at any of the naval stations, or on board of any naval vessel.

Among the new industries of the last few years is the collection and sale of the creeping ferns so common in the New England woods, but entirely unknown on this side of the Alleghenies, and, until last year, unknown beyond the Hudson.

The three experts authorized by the act creating the Silver Commission have been appointed. General Dix represents the Middle States; Mr. Nourse, of Boston, the East, and Mr. Groesbeck the West. The leaning of the commission is undoubtedly to the side of silver.

The oyster trade of New York city amounts to $15,000,000 annually, a sum greater than the entire European trade. Several hundred boats are engaged bringing oysters to that market from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, as well as the waters in the immediate vicinity.

On the 9th of October next it will be exactly a hundred years since the four courageous missionaries—Fathers Francis Murquia and Thomas de la Pena, destined for the Mission of Santa Clara, and Fathers Benito Campon and Palou, for San Francisco—founded the Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Cal. Arrangements are in progress for an appropriate commemoration of this additional centennial event.

Savannah is to have direct steam communication to England. The enterprise is English and is warranted by the large number of English steamers rotting and rusting in English ports, the number of unemployed sailors, the amount of idle money, the advent of the cotton crop and the desire of British manufacturers to obtain it. The British company have demanded only fifty thousand dollars annual subsidy by Georgia, and guarantee a line of first-class vessels that shall, among other things, land three thousand Germans in Savannah every month.

PERSONAL.

John Russell Young sailed for Europe last Saturday to take charge of the bureau at London in place of Mr. Chambers, and "Gath" intimates that the *Herald* will now somersault over to Tilden. Stability, thy name is Polo.

A new story is told of Chivac, the Duke of Orleans' physician. He never noticed that he was ill, being so anxious about the health of others; but one day he felt his own pulse, and said: "Ollo's a dead man. I have been called in too late."

Miss Clara Barton, whose health was permanently injured by her work for the Union soldiers in the camp and field during the war, has been passing the summer at a hygienic institution in Danville, New York, and is considerably better.

It's a wicked, tyrannical administration, this present one, isn't it? Among the Treasury employees are the daughter of Jackson, who shot Ellsworth, the daughter of guerrilla Mosby, and the widow of Mumford, who cut down the Stars and Stripes in New Orleans.

In the Minnesota massacre of 1863 the Sioux marauders saved the life of the Rev. Mr. Hinman, an Episcopal missionary, because he was a "white man who never told lies." Now the Indians ask that he and Bishop Whipple be allowed to see that the treaty supplies are really furnished as promised.

Canaris, the gallant Greek admiral who, fifty odd years ago, with forty-two associates, took the sacrament and devoted himself to death in sailing two fire ships into the midst of the Turkish fleet at Scios, succeeding in destroying the Pasha's ship, with many hundred slaves, is still alive at Athens, a hearty old salt of eighty-two.

Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, whose works are attracting much attention at the Centennial, was born in a wigwam in Greenbush, L. I. Her mother was an Indian and her father a negro. Miss Lewis has traveled largely in Europe, crossed the Alps, visited Rome and Florence. Her masterpiece is the "Death of Cleopatra," a grand work of art now in Memorial Hall and greatly admired.

Recalling a dinner with Charles Dickens at Tavistock house, some years ago, Grace Greenwood writes to the New York *Times* that among all the guests, including Launder, J. McKenyan, Barry Cornwall, Charles Kemble and his daughter Adelaide (now Mrs. Sartoris), only the last named and her husband, and Mrs. Dickens and her daughters are living. And then she says: "At the last reception of Miss Philp I met a lady not in the artistic or literary world, seldom seen in any society, but about whose name lingers a melancholy interest, especially in America, which she visited in the days of her fresh, young beauty; then the happy wife, now the sad widow of Charles Dickens. I found her changed, of course, from the gay old time, but not so much as I had looked for. I should have recognized anywhere the pleasant, placid, patient, motherly face. I was glad to find it bearing no tragic traces of the sorrow that fell on her life in its prime. Ah, 'the pity of it!' Mrs. Dickens has never rushed into print with her side of that painful story of dissatisfaction and estrangement, and I honor her for her brave and magnanimous reticence. I am sure some time or other she may insist on doing for her that which she declines to do for herself. Her picture at her best was long ago painted by the hand of a master in the character of Agnes Wakefield that will stand. In this life to be divided, in the grave to rest apart is not all. May not the new life of these two take up the old-young life of love, more immortal than the fame of the one, than the sorrow of the other?"

A SORDID OLD COPPERHEAD.

A Pennsylvania Soldier Tells What He Knows About Tilden's Loyalty—Damning Evidence.

The *Press and Standard*, published at Laporte, Pa., contains the following statement of a Captain Edward Miller, of Elkland, whom the editor declares to be a man of recognized integrity, and one who would not stoop to furnish false intelligence.

It is damning evidence. Samuel J. Tilden stands out as one of the meanest men whom the late war has unearthed from their dens. With eight millions, with no family of his own, with a known income of $108,000, with a princely home with princely surroundings, this man who pretends to have loved the soldiers, refused to give forty dollars to procure the body of his nephew for that nephew's wife.

A STATEMENT.

Oliver S. Tilden was the nephew of Samuel J. Tilden. He mustered into service on the 13th of June, 1861, as Captain of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers. Samuel J. Tilden opposed his going into the war and used every effort to prevent him. Failing in doing this he insured his life for $1,000 to be paid to his family, which consisted of a wife and two children.

My name is Edward Miller. I enlisted at the same time that Captain Tilden did, and mustered in as a private; was promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers.

At the battle of Williamsburg I lost my left arm. After recovering from my wound, I was put upon recruiting service in New York city.

Oliver S. Tilden was killed at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862. At the request of his wife his body was disinterred, embalmed and sent by express to me. The cost of this was $120. The officers of his regiment raised $80, and sent the body to me, writing at the same time that his uncle, Samuel J. Tilden, would pay the remainder. After the body came I went to Tilden and told him the circumstances. He was very indignant, said that he had done all that he intended to for Oliver, that he went into the war against his wishes, and that he would not be liable for any expenses. I told him that Mrs. Tilden had asked for the body, and that it was in response to that request that the officers had forwarded it. Mr. Tilden said that he did not care, that he was not responsible for that. I then asked if he wished me to pay the forty dollars. He replied that I might do as I chose about it. I paid the money out of my own pocket, not wishing to call upon the widow of Captain Tilden for it, who only had the thousand dollars for her support. The money has never been paid to me.

EDWARD MILLER.

CONFEDERATE INTOLERANCE.

Every Man Who Votes the Republican Ticket to be Ostracised.

The Democratic clubs throughout South Carolina are adopting the following resolutions. We reprint them, so that the people can see and understand what political persecution means in the South. This is but one measure that is taken by the rebel Democrats for the suppression of free speech, free thought and free action. It is safe to say that if such a proceeding as this should be attempted in any Northern community, the people of both parties would join in denouncing the authors of it as unworthy to live under a free government. In the South it is a natural expression of that sentiment which has always made it unsafe for any man in the region to exercise his constitutional and natural right to hold what political opinions he prefers:

"1. *Resolved*, That we will not rent land to any Radical leader, or any member of his family, or furnish a home, or give employment to any such leader or any member of his family.

"2. That we will not furnish any such leader, or any member of his family, any supplies, such as provisions, farm implements, stock, &c., except so far as contracts for the present year are concerned.

"3. That we will not purchase anything that any Radical leader, or any of his family may offer for sale, or sell any such leader, or any member of his family, anything whatever."

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY has not been counted among pronounced partisans. His own declarations, and the circumstances under which he was elected, secured for him at the outset a reputation for independence, which his discriminating conduct in the Senate has certainly not impaired. His position has not been essentially dissimilar to that of Senator Bogy. And their observation at Washington appears to have brought both substantially to the same conclusions. Mr. Booth's speeches in Indiana have shown where he stands. He is enthusiastically for the Republican cause, mainly on the ground that the maintenance of the results of the war is involved in the pending contest, and that Democratic success is essential to the integrity and peace of the Union. Mr. Christiancy has now been heard from in Michigan, and his opinions he assigns for sustaining the Republicans in the canvass will probably strike many who would be impervious to or illunderstand appeals. He took his seat in the Senate, he declares, disposed to credit the white population of the South with good intentions, and to repress and discourage all fearful manifestations. He will believe now he credits some of the Southern Senators and Representatives, and many of the Southern people, with a willingness to accept the situation in good faith. They do not, however, are in his opinion exceptions. Regarding as incontestable the record of violence and intimidation which has been supplied by Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and other parts of the South—and considering, too, the tone of the Southern press, as a whole, when treating of political affairs, he does not escape from the conclusion that the great body of the Southern people are intent upon stifling discussion, driving out white Republicans, and so intimidating the progress as to compel them to keep away from the polls or to vote the Democratic ticket. The evident purpose of the South, as he interprets it, is practically to disfranchise the freedman, and to deprive him of benefits conferred under the Reconstruction acts and by the constitutional amendments.—*New York Times.*

The official throughout the Japanese Empire will shortly be compelled to adopt the foreign style of dress, and all males to abandon the native style of coiffure. The United States has the distinction of having come to the front of the Western nations as tutors of Japan.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having their advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, improves the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For Dyspepsia, Loss of Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most aromatic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want purity?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility. All cures are guaranteed. Imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. Observe that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, prove its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Wonderful Cure of Scrofula, Sore Eyes and Sore Throat.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Tin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Steel Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Tin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place an exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.

JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1859.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS,

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership association heretofore existing under the name of "THE PITTSBURGH ODOR LESS EXCAVATING COMPANY," is this day dissolved by the voluntary action of the members thereof, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, under which it was formed, entitled "An Act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, and for other purposes," circumstances." Approved the 2d day of June, A. D. 1874.

JOS. H. PAIST, Secretary. DAVID R. WALKER, Chairman.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between DANIEL STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and the legal representatives of JAMES G. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was this 29 day of September 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James G. Crump and by each of them, and William A. Stone has been added to said firm.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. A. Stone, and all debts owing said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their usual place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in law, CHAS. H. MILLER, we will continue the manufacture of our specialty, Imperial Wine Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore, at the old stand, 59 Diamond Gay street, under the name and style of

H. J. HEINZ & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL.)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,500 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	35,462 48
Real Estate	56 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 46
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 12
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want purity?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 28, 1876.

The observance of the holiday was quite general in financial circles, all the banks being closed and business in the money market entirely suspended. Commercial and industrial operations were generally carried on as usual, with the exception of the petroleum trade, the oil exchanges throughout the State being closed, with a cessation of buying and selling operations. We have, therefore, no report of the local money market to make to-day, nor any stock report from Philadelphia, and our petroleum reports are quite meagre.

—The operation of the redemption of fractional currency with silver has gone on now for five months, the whole amount redeemed in that time being $11,397,121. Redemption has proceeded, therefore, at the average rate of $2,279,422 per month. When the redemption began there was about $12,000,000 of silver coin in the treasury, and enough bullion to make about $3,000,000 more coin. There has been paid out in all about eighteen and three-fourths millions of coin, and there is now about two and a quarter millions in the treasury. Hence it appears that the coinage during the past five months has been about six millions, or at the rate of about one and a quarter millions per month. Silver has been paid out nearly three times as fast as it has been coined. According to the Treasurer's books, rather more than thirty millions of fractionals remain outstanding. Of these about seven and a half millions may be redeemed with greenbacks, as that amount of silver has been issued in exchange for greenbacks, leaving about twenty-two and a half millions still to be redeemed in silver.

Supposing that the demand for silver should continue at the same rate as during the past five months, it will be seen that the mints cannot turn out the coin rapidly enough to meet the public requirements. But this is not to be expected. Of the currency now outstanding, besides the amount which can be redeemed by greenbacks, probably not more than ten millions will ever be presented for redemption. That amount of coin can be turned out in seven or eight months, after which an additional sum of from five to ten millions may be coined to supply the further requirements of the public. It will thus be seen that a period of nearly if not quite a year must elapse before the mints can complete the work necessitated by the redemption of fractional currency in silver, and can commence coining gold with reference to the redemption of legal tenders.

—In reviewing the financial situation in New York there are many features of interest and importance to note. We quote from an exchange as follows:

With the present activity in general trade and the approaching active demand of the crops from the interior to the seaboard, it is but reasonable to expect that money will rule somewhat dearer, or, in other words, command something like the legal rate of interest in the future. The bank statement may possibly stimulate the hardening tendency of the money market, although an explanation of the figures will show that the loss in reserves is of a very temporary character. Take the specie, for instance, which has decreased $1,500,000, which is due to the deposit of gold in the Treasury by the syndicate on account of the new 4½ per cent. bonds. As soon as the called bonds arrive from Europe, where many are held, they will probably be tendered into the Treasury, and then this gold will flow back into the bank vaults to swell the reserves. The use of legal tenders is probably due to shipments to the interior to assist in marketing the crops. The loans have been increased only $1,211,500, which, in the present activity in mercantile circles, indicates that the general business of the city is being conducted close on the cash basis. With the large reserves still held by the banks and the available supply of money outside, there is every reason to believe that the fall trade, will be brought to a successful close, and the movement of the crops proceed without any disturbance in financial circles.

—The London *Spectator* makes the following comments on the losses of English investors in the bonds of defaulting Governments:

One grand cause of the gloom [in business] undoubtedly has been the heavy fine inflicted on the prosperous classes by the repudiations of Spain, Turkey and Peru, the partial repudiation by Egypt, and the fall in all the securities yielding heavy dividends—a fine which has seriously cramped their spending power. These losses will be never repaired, and will not till they have been made up; and they will not be made up in a single year. We cannot give the millions, but we know that under careful statistics affirm that between Michaelmas, 1875, and Michaelmas, 1876, Great Britain will have saved nothing, and a loss of that extent cannot be fully repaired under three unusually prosperous years.

Supposing us to save in 1877-78-79 by 33 per centum more than our normal rate—a quite sanguine supposition—even then we shall be only where we were in 1875. The loss of spendable income, it should be remembered, grows larger rather than smaller. Spain may pay something, though we doubt it, but the Turks will never pay a shilling, and the world should they enrich infidels to no purpose—and the South American states, though they may pay, or some of them may, will not recover public confidence for years. There are States even now—Egypt, for example—which must in the end be added to the list either of bad creditors or of States under sequestration; while the depression in solid stocks, which nobody ever thinks about, though not dangerous, has helped to impair spending power.

A man who holds 'Turks' or 'Egyptians' is nearly ruined, as he perhaps deserved to be, for thinking that an Asiatic Prince could look forward far enough to care for his credit; but a man who holds English railway shares finds, taking an average, that he obtained about twenty per centum less than he did last year.

—The Philadelphia *Times* has the following account of the break in Reading shares yesterday on the Stock Exchange of that city:

The leading characteristic of stock movements to-day was a bad break in Reading. This stock has been held for some time in the neighborhood of 44, although two successive dividends had been passed, but it has been an open secret on Street that this was not due to its merits alone, but to the action of a combination which sustained the market by purchasing all offered. It is said by persons best known to themselves these parties ceased to act and a decline was the natural result. Of course the weakness in this affected all the other stocks to a greater or less extent, but the list has not been more buoyant at any time during the day, and many shares came down before any demonstration upon Reading had been made. We have for some days been remarking upon the sickly condition of affairs, and this was the accentuating point. Strengthened by their success thus far, the bears will become more rampant, and if the directors of corporations would do justice to themselves and their stockholders they should at once put their affairs in order and conduct their business on sound common-sense principles. It is a good thing that a holiday intervenes before the members of the Stock Exchange shall reassemble, and we hope the *bona fide* holders will guard against any undue sacrifice of their property. It certainly possesses some intrinsic value, and a small purchase transacted, should be by no means a universal deluge. The record shows sales to the amount of 36,921 shares, and our table subjoined will show the wide fluctuations in prices. Reading dropped at once from 44 a. o. to 39, and closed at 39¾, the lowest point of the day, but others exhibited a slight improvement, though we quote the market as unsettled.

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $45,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $37,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling dull at 482¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 110, most of the day's transactions having been at the higher figure. During the greater portion of the day borrowing rates ranged from 1¼ to 4 per cent., but at the close some loans were made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. In railway mortgages this afternoon Northwestern consolidated sold coupons a trifle off to 95¾, Union and Central Pacifics were firm. New Jersey Central firsts, new, declined to 107¾. Michigan Central sevens to 102 and Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, to 103. Other issues were firm. State bonds quiet but steady. The stock market opened ¼ per cent. higher than it closed yesterday for Northwestern, and ¾ per cent. lower for Delaware and Hudson Canal, and ½ per cent. for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Other early sales were slight changes. From the opening until about noon the general list was strong, and prices advanced from ½ to 1¼ per cent., the latter for Northwestern preferred, common advance 1¼ per cent. In the afternoon stocks were generally better, but toward the close there was some reaction from the highest point. New York Central advanced to 97¾ and Hudson closed at 93. Among the Western roads Northwestern shares were prominent in dealings, common rising to 35 and preferred to 60. In final sales there was a reaction of ¼ per cent. Lake Shore advanced to 69¾, and left off at 59½. St. Paul rose to 28¾ for common and to 39 preferred, closing at a reaction of ¾ to ¼ per cent. Rock Island advanced to 103¾. Western Union was steady at 70. In coal stocks Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined ¼ per cent., Pacific Mail and 71¾ seller ten days. New Jersey Central closed at 36¾, Quicksilvers and Hudson declined to 13 and 33¾ respectively on slight. The market closed active and steady. Transactions aggregated 155,000 shares, of which 14,000 were New York Central, 29 0 Lake Shore, 29,000 Northwestern, 2,700 Rock Island, 20,600 St. Paul, 2,800 Western Union, 12,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 14,000 New Jersey Central and 4,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph...	69¾
Quicksilver.....	13
Do. preferred.....	37
Pacific Mail.....	71¾
Pittsburgh.....	97½
Do. preferred.....	102
Adams Express	93
Wells-Fargo	109
American Ex.....	65
U. S. Express.....	50½
New York Central.....	96¾
Erie.....	9¾
Do. preferred.....	18¾
Harlem.....	120
Do. preferred.....	134
Michigan Central.....	41
Panama	125
Lake Shore.....	59½
Illinois Central.....	94¾
Cleveland & Pitts..	87
Northwestern.....	34¾
Do. preferred.....	59¾
C. C. C. & Ind'p'l's	63
Do. preferred.....	102
N. J. Central.....	36
Do. S. F. bonds..	91¾

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾	New 5's.....	114¾
5-20's, 1865.....	114¾	10-40's, coupon	112¾
5-20's, 1867.....	114¾	10-40's, reg'd	112¾
5-20's, 1868.....	115	Currency 6's.....	123½

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old.....	80	Virginia, old.....	25
Tennessee, new.....	43	Virginia, new.....	16¾
Virginia, new.....	25	Missouri 6's.....	102

LONDON, September 28.—Twenty-six thousand pounds' worth of American eagles were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the United States. The bullion in the bank decreased £190,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 69¾ per cent. Consols 96¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 109; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities dull: No. 2 white and mixed 46@50c; rejected 42@46c.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—California white wheat average 8s 8@8s 11d; do club 8s 11d @9s 2d; red Western spring 8s@8s 6d; winter 8s 4d@8s 6d. Flour 22s6d. Corn 25s4@27s4. Oats 3s@3s8. Barley 31s6. Cloverseed 60s@65s.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—Cotton dull at 10¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 08.

OSWEGO, September 28.—Wheat steady: No. 1 white Michigan $1 25; amber $1 27. Corn dull at 58c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The market was generally quiet on account of the Hebrew holiday. Cotton goods steady at unchanged prices. Prints active and still have an upward tendency. Pacific and Arnold's prints up to 8c, Freeman's to 7½c. Ginghams jobbing freely at low figures. Men's wear woolens quiet. Flannels and blankets in steady demand.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton firm at 11½@11 5-16c. Futures unsettled: September 11 1-16@11 3-32c; October 11@11 1-32c; November 11 1-16@11 3-32c; December 11 1-16c; January 11 7-16c; February 11 15-16c.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—Cotton dull at 5 15-16@6c. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 4,700 American.

MOBILE, September 28.—Market quiet but firm: middling 10½c. Savannah—Market steady; middling 10¾c. Galveston—Market dull; middling 10¾c. Charleston—Market easy; middling 10¾c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

City of Richmond..September 30....Liverpool.
Nevada.....September 30....Glasgow.
Arragon.....September 30....Bristol.

FROM BOSTON.

Marathon.....September 30....Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 28, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE — OR + Ft.	In.	DIRECTION WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo.....	23	3	+0	5	W.	Fair.
Cincinnati..	23	4	—3	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport..	4	6	+0	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Dubuque..	5	6	—0	2	W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk.....	7	4	—0	2	N. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	1	4	+0	1	W.	Cloudy.
Louisville..	10	1	—0	8	S. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis..	16	8	—0	2	S.	Fair.
Nashville..	2	0	—0	3	S. W.	Clear.
Omaha.....	6	5	—0	2	S. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh..	6	5	—0	2	S. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport.	7	9	—0	4	N.	Fair.
St. Louis..	10	10	—0	5	W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg..	25	7	+0	3	N.	Fair.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., September 28, 1876. River 1 foot 9 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 63.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 28, 1876. River stationary, with 6 feet in the channel. Weather cool.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 28, 1876. River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 58 at 7 P. M.

IRONTON, OHIO, September 28, 1876. River falling. Arrived—Salt Valley, last night. She added fifty tons of iron and returned to Pittsburgh. Down—Exchange, reshipping six tons on the Telegraph; Tom Dodsworth and Dow, Jr., Enterprise and Ella Barclay, with the latter boat had three hundred tons of iron for Pittsburgh.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 28, 1876. River 8 feet 9 inches and falling slowly. Departed—Emma Graham, Cincinnati; Courier, Parkersburg.

[By Associated Press.]

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—Weather warm and cloudy, with signs of rain to-night. River falling; 21 6-10 feet on gauge. Up—Lookout at dock. Red Cloud, Maggie Smith, Tidal Wave and Dick Fowler at Bowman-Rock Fulton and to-day. Business light.

LITTLE ROCK, September 28.—Wather warm. River 2 feet by gauge.

CAIRO, September 28.—Arrived—Iron Mountain, Pittsburgh; Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati. River 23 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 68.

MEMPHIS, September 28.—River fell 2 inches. Maximum thermometer 72. Arrived, Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati. Departed—John F. Tolle, New Orleans; Ella Hughes, Cincinnati; Chester, St. Louis.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

John Snowdon.....P. Donaldson...Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

John Snowdon.....P. Donaldson...Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet eight inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....4 P. M.
Portsmouth.....Granite State.....Kerr, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet eight inches, a decline of two inches during the past twenty-four hours. The weather was cool but pleasant.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. NEARES is in St. Louis.

RIVER business at Cincinnati is reported fair.

As usual, the Granite State brought up a big trip.

INSPECTOR J. S. DEVENNEY is in Steubenville.

THE Missouri river is reported rising at headwaters.

COTTON shipments at Memphis are steadily improving.

THE Government steamer Anita is at work at Six, Genevieve.

THE Dick Fulton No. 3 is *en route* for Natchez with a big tow.

THE Grand Republic is booked for the Memphis and New Orleans trade.

THE packet Exchange, Captain Kirker, leaves Portsmouth this day for this city.

THE packet Emma Graham, Captain Williamson, leaves Cincinnati to-day for this port.

THE packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, leaves Zanesville this morning for Pittsburgh.

OUR old friend Wm. Harbison is one of the clerks of the Cincinnati and Memphis packet James D. Parker.

AT Louisville on Wednesday: Captains Frank Beck, Billy O'Neil, Danny McAleer, Harry Stein and Tom Rayman.

THE iron steamer Carondelet, Captain Hicks, will enter the Memphis and New Orleans trade on the 6th of October.

THE steamer Phaeton, has quit the Wheeling and Steubenville trade and will hereafter run between Cincinnati and New Richmond.

THE fine packet Andes, Captain Charles Muhleman, leaves Cincinnati this day for Wheeling. She will return from Bellaire on Tuesday next.

THE new Arkansas river packet Fannie Moore, Captain John Woodburn, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

DON'T forget the time of departure of the John Snowdon, Captain Donaldson. She leaves promptly at 4 P. M. for the headwaters of the Monongahela.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE CINCINNATI TRADE—The steamer Michigan, Captain Riddle, is announced as a weekly Cincinnati and freight packet leaving here every Saturday at 4 P. M.

THE new steamer Hard Cash, Captain James Rees, made the trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati in forty-five hours. That will do. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says she is an elegant sternwheel boat with full cabin and berths.

THE powerful towboat Whale and barges, Captain Charles F. Adams, is announced for Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. She will also give tows to Memphis and the Upper Mississippi and Cumberland rivers.

MR. C. OPPENLANDER, who died in St. Louis some days since, was a Pittsburgher. A relative of his informs us that he was born on Third avenue, near Smithfield street, and that his mother did not remove to Cincinnati until "Crist," as he was called here, was a good sized boy.

THE popular packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, takes her departure for Wheeling, Marietta, Ironton and Portsmouth. This boat has been refitted and refurnished and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Mr. E. H. Kerr has charge of the office. As usual, we are indebted to her officers for a manifest.

THE NEW STEAMER HARD CASH—WHAT THE CINCINNATI "ENQUIRER" HAS TO SAY—The new Monongahela and White river packet Hard Cash, just completed at Pittsburgh, arrived yesterday on a full trip. She is one of the handsomest and most complete steamers ever built for that river, and will no doubt prove a great favorite in the trade. Captain James Rees, Jr., a clever gentleman and a thorough steamboatman, has command of the boat. Fred Kerr has charge of the office. The Hard Cash put off seventy-five tons here.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

H Gerwig & Son, 2 reels twine; W J Goodin, 1 organ, 1 sewing machine, 2 bxs mdse; N J Braden, 10 do do case, 2 crates eggs; Heagl, Carson & Co, 5 bbls cider; H B Osgood, lot h h goods; Jas Scott & Co, 12 iron bedsteads; Wm Webster & Co, 1 cask c waric; Kay, McKnight & Co, 2 cases flies; Lucy Furnace, 1 car clay; Ellingham & Marks onyx; Weitze, 3 hides, 2 pelts, 1 bbl tallow; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 car limestone; Head, Carson & Co, 200 cheese; Herbine & McBride, 4 bbls apples; J F Minnich, 60 do flour, 116 bags mill feed; J F Bradshaw, 3 tubs butter; H W Buffum, 4 bbls cider; Jarvis, Halpin & Co, lot hardware and iron pipe; Hill Van Kamp, 100 bbls flour; Head, Carson & Co, 5 do apples; Roberts & Steele, 100 do flour; E Poersteel & Co, 20 cases tobc; J Wilson & Son, 20 do, 100 bbls flour; M H Brown, 10 bbls onions; B Tripp, Jr & Co, 1 car oil bbls, 1 can wool oil; Friedly, Sloan & Co, 100 bbls flour; S S Marvin & Co, 10 cases mdse; Allen, Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 tce lamus; Howe Sewing Machine Co, 1 wagon; Keystone Ice Co, 1 car ice; F W Arnold & Bro, 200 bbls flour; National Bank of Beaver Dam, 100 do; D Wallace, 100 do; W J Meek, 168 tons grve; E H Myers & Co, 200 ten hams; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Wm Ruckeisen, 188 qr bbls meal, 24 smith-do.

ELEVATOR—D G Stewart, 1 car corn. Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 1 do wheat; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co, 1 do wheat; McClenty & Hood, 3 do wheat.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

C C Baer, 10 bxs 1 tobc, 1 bbl do, 20 pails do; J Herdman & Son, 1 set wheels; J Lacey & Co, 3 kegs butter; Spencer, Mick & Co, 27 empty bbls; T & Son, 4 cider mill tubs, 1 bx h ware; Mc Whitney & Co, 1 do chain; J D Thompson & Co, 20 bbls flour; Hill & Dilworth & Co, 25 bxs soap; Casey & Fogarty, 25 bbls whisky; Haworth & D, 1 bx hams; P Duff & Sons, 7 bdls paper bags; A McClure & Co's sks rags; J L Lytle, 1 hf doz chairs, 1 hf doz rockers; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 6 bbls eggs; Smith & Co, 5 sks rags; Luebbe & Bro, 12 cads tobacco; H B Myers & Co, 5 tcs s beet; R Dickey & Co, 24 bales b corn; Singer, Nimick & Co, 12 bbls s steel, 2 hlf bbls do, 2 plates steel; S Hare & Son, 1 mowing machine, 2 bars; P Duff & Sons, 13 sks rags; Eagle Cotton Mills, 35 bales cotton.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

McConway, T & Co, 2 cars metal; Park & Co, 3 do copper; F Aiden, 1 do g stones; J J Pettit, 12 bbls onions; Fairbanks, M & Co, 2 cases scales; Paine, A & Co, 2 pails paint; Booth & F, 2 bxs show cases; Mrs M Arbuckles, 1 bbl pears; Aiken, W & F, 5 do apples, Pier, D & Co, 4 empale barrels; T Hare & Bro, 27 bdls fellocs; W A Rose et, 1 lot bones; C B Shoob, 8 bbls cider; McElroy & Co, 1 do wine; J N Fetterman, 2 bdls rockers; B Rothermund, 50 do chair stuff; McCord & Co, 1 box hats; C P Deich, 1 bbl apples; G Caise, 26 sacks seed; A Kirkpatrick, 310 bdls paper; Gallinger & Co, 21 bbls g ware, 3 bxs do; Hill, West & Co, 300 bundles paper; Sutton & Leggett, 1 pump and fixtures; Spencer, McKay & Co, 6 empale kegs; J R Weldin, 1 bx mdse; J D & A Baldwin, 1 bbl paint, 1 bx do; F Pollard, 4 bxs s cases; H A Freyvogle, 1 v cover; H Rea, Jr, 10 bbls onion; J Gangwish, 1 can oil; W McCully, 3 sk grass; J Mehlen, 1 bbl wire; J Doerr, 1 do; D C Clapp, 1 tub butter; Mrs A Pitchaford, 1 lot h h goods; G Horn, 8 pcs pipe; McShane & A, 44 bags corn; R Harvey, 2 cases eggs, 2 tubs butter; F Duff & Son, 2 bbls eggs; G Noble, 12 pcs b plaids; M Seibert, 24 pcs do; J Milliken, 12 do; H McElveen, 1 w robe; G C Gordon, 45 bags feed; Arbuckles & Co, 61 e bxs.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

C Harting & Son, 1 car hay; A D & Co, 15 do coal; Loomis & Co, 2 do oil; R Wier & Bro, 1 do ice; Exwer Bros, 2 do lumber; A L Sheaffer, 1 do; Baughman, 1 do lime; Neal & W, 1 do lumber; Jas Rynd, 1 do; N Y & C Gas Coal Co, 1 do coal; C L Ice Co, 3 do ice; A D Mundy, 12 do; H Lappes, 1 do hem bark; F'red Wolfel, 1 do oak bark; W P Co, 1 bdls paper; Allbree & Co, 2 cases shoes; Peter Schlegel, 1 bx cheese; R W Jenkinson, 1 box tobacco; R Platum, 1 box brads; Joshua Rhodes, 2 empty bbls; W D Rinehart, 4 cads tobc; Jas Callery & Co, 20 bbls mdse; C F Markle & Son, 7 bbls oil; R Owens & Co, 2 do do; Young & Booth, 3 empty barrels; W B Hays & Son, 5 do; Western Union Telegraph Company, 3 coils wire; H F Bruggeman, 1 coop chickens; Wm Lindsay, 19 sacks mdse; John Hancock, 3 boxes household goods; 1 empty keg; Jos Brunning, 14 do do; Dilworth Bros, 1 cheese; H M Caldwell & Co, 6 bbls apples; H W Hazel & Co, 20 sks potatoes; John Connell, 20 baskets vegetables; D McCarty, 28 do; C Quinn, 16 do.

Portsmouth.

BY STEAMER GRANITE STATE—Loomis & Collard, 25 tons pig metal; R R Porter, 75 tons pig iron; J W Porter, 50 tons do; K 10 bbls apples; order 16 do; Caywood & Co, 5 bbls tobacco; S Waddle, 16 bbls potatoes; Leubbe & Co, 16 bales outts, 2 bbls twine; W Hashiago, 10 bales batts; Ommert & Hoffield, 20 bales batts; Knox & Orr, 1 case cigars; R & W Senkinson, 1 case cigars; Kline, Ernest & Co, 11 bbl fellocs; 2 do shuffs; D Grimm, 18 bbls fellows; C Goehring, 12 bbls fellows; R Carter, 1 h wood; S P Lloyd & Co, 2 bales hay; Gilliam Mfg Co, 1 bx hd ware; S R & W J Patterson, 3 bxs mdse, 1 tool chest, 1 cook stove, 1 trunk, 1 bedstead, 1 and 6 bbls apples; P Duff & Son, 1 coop chickens; C A Warnecastle, 142 oil bbls; W Cunningham, 24 pkgs old rope, &c; C F Davis, 1 pkg mdse; W Taylor, 2 bbls apples; Henry Berger, 15 pkgs bedsteads; Adam M. Hale, 2 horses, 1 wagon, 2 sets harness.

Receipts of Metal, Ore, Etc.

	Mot'l	Ore, tons	Scp. tons
Pittsb'gh, Ft. W & C. Ry.	420	40	20
Cleve. & Pittsb'gh R.R.	20	140	
P. R. R.	110		
A. V. R. R.	20		
By river.	150		
Total.	720	180	20

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

FOR SALE.

$20 000 IN BONDS OF $100 EACH,

Running Twenty Years,

with privilege of Redemption in 10 years at 6 per cent. Interest, payable every six months, by authority of the Corporation of the Borough of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa. Money to be expended on the Water Works now being constructed. Bonds ready to be delivered in 10 days.

E. A. HUBBARD,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Finance Committee of Borough Council.
Brookville, Pa., August 30, 1876.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000
For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
Wood Street, Corner Fourth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - $400,000 00

Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and others Received upon the Most Favorable Terms consistent with Safe Banking.

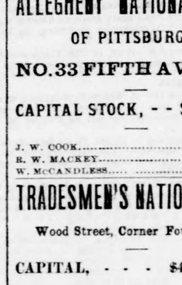
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons
BANKERS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
GOLD
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. 8W7
B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILA.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.
W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD
W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

$10, $25, $50, $100, $200, $500.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall street, New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in Stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to ten per cent. per annum interest every thirty days. There is every indication that the fluctuations of the Stock Market will be very wide during the next month, and those who invest at once will reap the largest profit. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free. NWF

HORNE, KIMBALL & CO.,
BANKERS, 18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges. Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.
HOW DA SHINE

A GREAT DISCOVERY!
By the use of which every family may give their linen that brilliant polish peculiar to the laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 *N. Fourth St., Phila.*
ARBUCKLES & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.

TREES, TREES,
HOLLAND BULBS,
FLOWERS, FLOWERS,
Immense stock of superior quality, wholesale and retail, by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.
Fall Catalogues now ready. TTh

SLATE!
OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING THE
CHAPMAN AND N. Y.
Office—270 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders promptly tended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, Office and Warehouse: BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Pressed, Cut and Blown Glassware.

USE SAWYER'S BARBER SOAP.

ALPHABETICAL
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
G. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Fend. A. Abel.....173 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gumble.....89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen.....n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....157 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. R. Reiland & Co.....53 & 55 Wood, & 96 9th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....32 Fifth ave.
Central.....67 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 265 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
S. H. Lubbers.....236 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st.
Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Preston.....33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hagne.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer.....944 Penn ave.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot.
Saint James.....400 and 407 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....75 Fourth ave.
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 92 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Klazer.....80 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Bahn & Son.....98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.
Mantles, Cornices and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.....104 Sixth st. (late St. Clair).
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co.....78 and 80 Market st., Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy and sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty.
Matthias & Peck...57 and 59 Ninth st., (Rem-sen's Building.)
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett.....n. e. cor. Wood and 4th ave.
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....3 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt., 335 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan (Notary Public).....108 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts
Steam Lithographic Printers.
Armor, Fearbake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....150 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Ansbutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factory.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....72 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st.
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw.....Market House, 225 Penn ave.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co....cor. Penn and 32d st
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....24 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts.
Anderson & Woods.....Penn ave. and 21st st.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co.....26th & Railroad sts.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Barr, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Stationery, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 130 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 38, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 28, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 127	46	76	S. W.	5 m'ls	Clear.
2 P. M.	29 964	64	38	S. W.	14 m'ls	Fair.
9 P. M.	29 9 3	60	54	S. W.	9 m'ls	Cloudy

Mean barometer.....29.079 Highest thermom... 65
Mean thermom..... 57.3 Lowest thermom.... 44

Iron City College.

Penn avenue and Sixth street. Evening sessions commence Monday, October 2.

Ballooning Extraordinary.

Prof. Harry Gilbert made an ascension from the Exposition grounds yesterday afternoon, and met with some singular atmospherical phenomena. The airship rose nearly perpendicularly for a distance of 1,600 to 1,200 feet, when it struck a number of adverse air-currents, and for some time oscillated back and forth, the basket and gas chamber being at times at an angle of forty-five degrees, these oscillations numbering about thirty-five. While this was going on, the Professor congratulated himself that he was alone, as a person making his first air voyage would have been frightened very badly. He accounts for these queer freaks by atmospheric disturbances resulting from the late storms. He landed on the farm of Mr. Harrison Wehrle, in Shaler township, about seven and a half miles from the city, and was very kindly treated by that gentleman and his family. The entire voyage was made in fourteen minutes.

Serious Accident.

William Phillips, Jr., met with a painful accident recently, by which three fingers of his left hand have been so mutilated as to render it probable that he will suffer their total loss by amputation. It appears Mr. Phillips was engaged in attending a horse power cider press, on the farm of his father, Mr. Robert Phillips, in the Twenty-third ward, when having occasion to oil the machinery his hand approached too near the gearing, which was in rapid motion, and was caught between the cog wheels, which literally ground one finger, wholly off, another partly, and tore the bone out of his thumb. He had the nerve to walk to the house unassisted, when medical aid was promptly rendered him, and he was made as comfortable as his sufferings would admit. He is yet in a critical condition as there are some fears of lockjaw in his case. A physician of Manchester, to which place he was conveyed, says he should it be necessary he will undergo amputation without delay.

Railroad Casualties.

Charles O'Boyle, while trying to board a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Kittanning Point, on Tuesday afternoon, was struck by the Philadelphia express and instantly killed, his skull being fractured.

The same evening, at Summerhill, a man was run into by the second Pittsburgh freight, and horribly mangled, the accident resulting in instant death. The unfortunate man's head was also served from his body, and one of his arms was broken. His remains were not recognized.

An old man named Anthony Suter, belonging to Johnstown, was struck by the locomotive of a passing freight train in that city, and quite seriously injured. He was knocked down the steep embankment of the railroad, and when picked up and removed to one of the waiting rooms of the depot it was found that his head was cut in a frightful manner, his left side from the shoulder to the knee badly bruised, his face scratched and torn, and his left leg broken near the ankle.

Allegheny Street Committee.

This committee met last evening, Mr. Golden presiding.

Street Commissioner Hanna was instructed to put a sewer drop in front of Young & Booth's brewery.

City Engineer Davis was directed to prepare a profile of the grade of Superior Run avenue.

A number of bids for the contract for grading and paving Race street were presented. The bid of McNaugher & Co. being the lowest, the contract was awarded to them at $3,803 54.

Upon motion it was decided to disburse $50 in repairs on River avenue, and to put a $25 sewer box on Hill street, and Street Commissioner Nesmith was directed to attend to those matters.

After considerable discussion the committee decided to report adversely upon the petition for a sewer drop on the corner of Buena Vista and Ackley streets.

The question of allowing the property holders on Return street damages for the loss of frontage occasioned them by the improvement of Troy Hill road, was mooted and the committee resolved that they would report adversely.

A petition from Jacob Reim asking that viewers be appointed to assess damages caused by the construction of the Madison avenue sewer was considered, and it was resolved to make an adverse report upon it.

It was decided to make an adverse report upon the petition for the extension of the Union alley sewer.

Ordinances were ordered for the construction of a sewer on Lindsay's alley from Jackson to Leslie streets; for the grading of Ivory avenue between Kirkpatrick and Grant streets; for the grading of Grant street, and for the building of a board walk on McClure avenue.

A remonstrance against the grading and paving of a certain portion of Sassafras lane, was received and filed.

The profile of the grade of Harrison street was ordered to be reported to Councils.

For some time past there have been complaints of the obstruction of Irwin avenue by the building of the Widow's Home, which projects several feet over the sidewalk space. The trustees of the Home had been paid a sum sufficient to cover all the damages arising out of a removal of the obstruction, but the work of removal had been neglected. The City Solicitor was directed to proceed to have the obstructions removed forthwith.

After agreeing to visit and inspect on Saturday next, the work done in grading and paving McClure avenue, of the completion of which the committee were notified, the committee adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Wm. McKenna and Samuel S. McKenna, bankrupts, Allegheny City. It appearing that said bankrupts have in all things conformed to their duty under the act, it is ordered that they be and are discharged from all their debts, except such as are by said act provided.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. The hearing on the exceptions filed by the confirmation of the Register's report distributing the fund arising from the sale of certain real estate, fixed for the 10th day of October, 1876, notice thereof to be given to the exceptioners.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

George Lewis, charged with selling lottery tickets, was found guilty.

William Tonstein, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of William Oliver, was acquitted. The defendant was a colored man, and was charged with having stolen some clothes from the prosecutor.

Frank Brenneman, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Jas. P. Elliott, pleaded guilty. The defendant stole a silver watch and chain valued at $50 from the prosecutor.

Charles Sidle, charged with bigamy on oath of Miller McClelland, pleaded guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Lenn, indicted for larceny on oath of Bernard Remark. Jury out.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Casper Gerlung, indicted for fornication and bastardy, is on trial.

THE BANK ROBBERS.

Discovery of a Large Lot of Improved Implements.

Some persons, including a number of our police, were inclined to think that the parties who on Sunday night last attempted to rob the Second Nat'l Bank were novices and that they would have been unsuccessful in "cracking" the safe even if they had been undisturbed. It was said that Mr. Head, President of the bank, expressed the opinion that they could not have effected their object in forty-eight hours. This opinion was somewhat changed by a discovery made yesterday afternoon. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon two boys, while playing in the ash pile on Duquesne Way, at Brown's mill, discovered the handle of an instrument. Further examination brought out crowbars, and upon an examination by Officer Tetley, who was called, discovered a whole nest of the most improved tools. All were of the most improved pattern and of steel, and gave the best evidence that the parties possessing the stuff meant business. There were several crowbars in sections that could be made of any required length, an oilcloth sack containing the finer instruments and a small hand bellows. This latter was intended to be used to withdraw the air from the vault and at the same time to throw powder inside. A heavy wet blanket would then be used to throw over the door to deaden the sound of the explosion when the powder would be lit. The collection of instruments thus discovered is very valuable and quite a curiosity.

Officer Cronin, who was shot by the robbers on their retreat, is much improved, and Dr. Shaw has strong hopes of his recovery.

ELIAS WILDMAN LODGE, No. 519, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Joshua Rhodes, N. G.; Edward Lindsey, V. G.; H. C. Duval, A. S.; J. H. McCausland, Trustee; J. S. Edgar, Representative to Grand Lodge.

A ROUSER IN ALLEGHENY.

Grand Rally at Knap's Battery Armory—Eloquent Speeches by Major Frew, John Megraw and H. H. McCormick, Esq.—Arguments for the Workingmen.

The Republican mass-meeting at Knap's Battery Armory, First ward, Allegheny, last night, was one of the finest demonstrations of the campaign. Long before the hour announced for the gathering the people were flocking together from all parts of the city, and when the time for organization arrived not less than a thousand persons had congregated in the large space in front of the armory. The music of a brass band meanwhile filled the air with melody, while the gleam of torches on the speakers' stand served to light up the scene sufficiently to enable one to take in the multitude and form an idea of its vast dimensions. For some time after the commencement of the speaking the crowd continued to increase, and when the meeting had progressed half an hour, not only the ground immediately about the stand, but the several avenues leading thereto were densely packed with people, a majority of whom were sturdy workingmen of the city.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

THE ORGANIZATION.

President—Hon. Henry M. Long.

Vice Presidents—Christian Yeager, Wm. Ridge, Esq., Samuel B. Smith, W. D. Bois, Arch McFarland, John Louden, A. D. Smith, Dr. Hazelton, Dr. John Hamilton, A. H. English, Thomas Sample, Austin Clark, Ormsby Phillips, Joseph Neely, Rev. J. J. Wilson, J. B. Ingham, Harry Campbell, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, J. S. Edgar, Isaac Craig, Stephen Mercer, D. Behaven, Robert White, Wm. Ralston, J. Moore Kelso, James Caldwell.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Mr. Long, upon assuming his position as President, made a brief, pithy and pointed speech, at the conclusion of which he introduced

MAJOR WILLIAM FREW,

who ably discussed the issues of the day. After showing up the Democratic party and its candidates in their true colors, the speaker entered upon a review of the position of the opposing parties on the financial question. The Democracy had nominated a ticket representing both hard and soft money, and their platform was constructed to suit both the head and the tail of the ticket. The cry of reform set up by the Democrats was shown to be a false one, and the party, as in former times, was sailing under false colors. It still wore its old mask, behind which were concealed hideous deformity and corruption. Referring to the hard times, for which the Democrats have endeavored to hold the Administration responsible, the speaker held that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the prostration of our industries and the poverty of our people. The hard times had been brought about by over production and the wasteful extravagance of the people. The speaker closed with an earnest and eloquent appeal to his audience to stand by the Republican party, the only party which upheld the flag of our country in the dark days of the rebellion. That party could point with pride to its record, and it was the only party that could be trusted.

A SPEECH TO THE WORKINGMEN.

There were loud calls for Mr. John Megraw, when that gentleman appeared on the stand amid the cheers of the multitude. He commenced by telling the people that as they all knew he was a workingman he would address himself particularly to that class, and try to show them that their best interests demanded that they should vote the Republican ticket. The speaker then proceeded in an elaborate and forcible argument to sustain his points, showing that the laboring men had never been as prosperous under Democratic rule as they had been since the Republican party came into power. Mr. Megraw next directed attention to the Democratic Congress—those sham reformers, who have tried to make the people believe they were going to restore prosperity to the country when they meant to do nothing of the kind. That Congress was in the hands of the South, and the only important thing it did in the way of appropriating money for public improvements was done in the interest of the South. So long as we have a Democratic Congress the laboring men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny would never receive the benefit of any appropriation for public improvements. Favors of that kind would all go to the South. Hence workingmen of Allegheny county, if they consulted their own interests, must vote for the Republican candidates for Congress. The speech of Mr. Megraw was received with tremendous applause.

H. H. MCCORMICK, ESQ.,

was the next speaker. He commenced by laying bare the false pretenses of the Democrats in the matter of retrenchment and reform, holding that their extraordinary reduction of national taxes, and their refusal to appropriate money for public improvements, were measures which were calculated to hurt the interests of the workingmen. The greater part of the national tax was paid by men of wealth. Workingmen were not burdened by national taxation, and they were vastly benefited by public improvements. Why not, then, let the national tax remain and, instead of attempting to extinguish the public debt in a given time, devote more money to public improvements?

Mr. McCormick then entered upon an elaborate discussion of several issues of the campaign, and his speech was replete with forcible argument, interspersed with humorous allusions to the political antics of the day. As an amateur work of art this picture is exquisite. After the ceremonies the multitude of friends were invited to partake of a grand supper prepared in Aunty's inimitable style. The bridal party will take a tour to the Centennial and other places of interest in the East, after which they will reside in Pittsburgh. May joy be with them, is the wish of all.

U. S. DEPOSITORY CLOSED.

The Tradesmen's National Bank to be the Government's Financial Agent Here.

We learn that the officers in charge of the United States Depositorp in Pittsburgh, have been instructed by the Treasury Department to transfer all Government balances to the Tradesmen's National Bank on Saturday, September 30th, after which date the bank will transact all the Government's financial business in this city.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The County Republican Executive Committee meets this afternoon at two o'clock.

Ingersoll's speeches are in demand. They can be had at the Republican headquarters.

See the advertisement elsewhere of the Republican meetings to-morrow evening.

The Republican torchlight procession in Allegheny City, this evening, promises to be a fine affair. Besides all the Allegheny clubs, there will be a fair turn out of clubs from between the rivers and from the South Side. Chief Marshal Felix C. Negley, of the South Side division, has appointed as additional aids for the North side demonstration, Samuel W. Lea, John L. Vaughn, Wm. C. Engels, Lieut. Hamilton. They will report to the Chief Marshal at the south end of the Monongahela bridge at seven P. M.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD DEMONSTRATION.

On to-morrow (Saturday) evening, September 30, the ladies of the Eighteenth ward, this city, will present to the marching club of the ward a stand of colors, and they respectfully invite the ladies, marching clubs and citizens generally to participate on the occasion. The Eighteenth ward Club will meet the Twenty-fourth, Sharpsburg and vicinity at the Sharpsburg bridge at seven P. M. and march with them down Butler street to Forty-fourth street, and there meet the clubs of the city. The procession will then form on Butler street and march up Butler street to the stand near the Eighteenth ward school house, when the colors will be presented by John H. Kerr, Esq., on behalf of the ladies and received by David Kirk, Esq., on behalf of the club. The procession will then reform and march up Butler street to Morning Side, to Stanton avenue to Butler street and then dismiss. The citizens on the route are requested to illuminate. CHARLES W. LEWIS, Chief Marshal.

The following aids have been appointed by the Chief Marshal: F. Donaby, Major Dennison, Col. Ballentine, Thos. S. Mitchell, W. Riddell, John A. Fox, Z. Wainwright, Wm. Hosack, Samuel McKinley, Stephen Dietrich, J. H. McElroy, Henry Williams, T. G. Kirkpatrick, A. Kirkpatrick, Edward M. Brush, John McElroy, Nick Hoffman.

The First ward Republican club will be presented, this evening, at No. 30 Third avenue, with a beautiful stand of colors, after which they will proceed to Allegheny City to join in the parade.

The Seventh Ward Republicans of the Thirteenth ward was held at the school house on Center avenue, last evening, to perfect the organization of the marching club—the Thirteenth ward Invincibles, first organized in 1872. Mr. John Harrison was chosen chairman, but in his absence Mr. C. P. Duff presided. He made a few telling remarks on taking the chair, urging every Republican of the ward to vote for the whole ticket, from President and Congressman down. At the close of Mr. Duff's remarks, a roll was opened for the addition of new members to the marching club, and twenty-four names were secured. A meeting of the club will be held at the headquarters, corner of Webster avenue and Kirkpatrick street, on Monday evening next. The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening, at the same place.

There will be a meeting of the vigilance committees of the several districts of the Thirteenth ward this evening, at which it is desired that every member should be present. It will be held at the car stables.

SEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The Republicans of the Third district of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, met last evening at the house of John Rommel, on East street, to organize a marching club. After the enrolment of more than a hundred names, an organization was effected as follows: President, George Beilstein; Vice President, Charles Koerner; Treasurer, Val. Ludwig; Finance Committee, H. Sussman, A. J. Price, Charles Becker; Captain, John Lawrence; First Lieutenant, A. J. Price; Second Lieutenant, George Williams.

ALLEGHENY'S ILLUMINATION.

Grand Torchlight Demonstration—Instructions From the Chief Marshal—Order and Route of Procession.

The Republican illumination in Allegheny City to-night promises to be a fine affair. The following order from the Chief Marshal explains itself:

The following programme has been arranged for a grand Republican demonstration in Allegheny, Friday evening, September 29th:

I. The Allegheny division, to be composed of all clubs on the North Side, will form on Robinson street, facing north, right resting on Federal.

II. The following formation having been decided on, organizations will form from right to left in the order designated; no club will assume a position in line except under the guidance of a staff officer who will be detailed for that purpose:

1—Fourth ward Pioneers.
2—Chief Marshal and staff.
3—Thos. M. Bayne Centennials.
4—Clubs outside city (North Side).
5—Sixth and Ninth wards.
6—Third ward.
7—Second ward.
8—Grand Central Batallion.
9—Fifth ward.
10—Y. M. Republican Club.
11—Fourth ward.
12—Boys in Blue.
13—Eighth ward.
14—Allegheny Veteran Club.

The column will move promptly at 8 o'clock.

III. The Chief Marshal will be designated by buff sash.

The Chief of Staff red.

The Assistant Adjutant General blue.

The aids white, worn from right to left, and will also adopt dark clothes, Hayes' hat and white gloves, and report promptly at seven o'clock P. M., at the corner of Robinson and Federal streets.

ROUTE.

Up Lacock to Main, to Pine; counter march on Main to Chestnut, to Madison, to Third, to Cedar, to North avenue, to Federal, to Jackson, to Fremont, to Pennsylvania avenue, to Allegheny avenue, to Franklin, to Market, to Locust, to Beaver avenue, to Sheffield, to Manhattan, to Rebecca, to School, to Lacock, to Federal and dismiss.

Citizens along the route are requested to illuminate.

A. H. Voegtly, Chief Marshall.
John Megraw, Chief of Staff.
W. S. Caldwell, A. A. G.
Aids—Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Wm. B Rogers, Walton Woolsey, Maj. W. W Tyson, G. A. Steiner, Wm. Beilstein, G. Esenbeis, W. Greenwald, Jacob Vetter, Wm. Wettach, Jos. Lourner, John Herchenreether, Fred. Aitvetter, Thos. Christy, Fred. Beilstein, Capt. W. C. Cooke, Samuel Hastings, J. P. Beilstein, Alfred Holmes, Peter Soul, Jas. Omsler, Chris Brenning, John Hoedel, H. Gerwig, J. W. H. Graham, H. M. Long, P. Wilhelm, G. Redenback, Simon McRoberts, J. H Stottz, R. M. Black, Chas. Hay, Harsman, Hugh Fleming, Gilmore, Samuel Mc Masters, Wm. Slack, C. Rudolt, J. Tschudy, Charles Schleifer, Charles Goetman, John Vogtly, Jr., Peter Walter, J. Matzig, Jacob Beckert, Fred. Beckert, A. Groetzinger, Charles Hetzel, H. W Fredericks, W. D. Boice, John Dalzell, Theo. Myler, Captain Simon Drum, Daniel McBrier, J. C. Patterson, J. O. S. Golden, Alf. Slack, Wm. Heagy, G. Dellenbach, H Landis, J. Maier, Jr., J. Philip Smith, Dan Pfeifer, H. Herman, H. Layman, R. McDonough, James Orr, F. Guinner, W Kroegher, E. Armstrong, J. T. Livingston, W. J. Kountz, S. D. Hubley, E. Yeager. Captain B. F. Jennings, Major A. J. Pentecost, J. Gregg, Jr., John Fairman, Abe Patterson, M. McClure, W. Clark, Wm